The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1897. NO. 38

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV 29 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12 25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11 48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12 16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12 53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11 00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11 06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	2 29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	2 43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3 12	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly,	Dly	D'ly.	'l
	A M.	A. M.	A. M	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4 30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.13	7 30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.33
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5 47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6 18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8 04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10 14		5.18	9 07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10 22		5.28	9.16	
Newport	8 00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.	8 21	10.54		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8 43	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6 45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.41, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	12.40	*3.10	6 00		9 45		
Washington..	1.47	*4.10	7.15		10 55		
Phila.....	12.17	12.50	*3,00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York	2.43	3.33	*5,53	9.30	3.53		7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7 15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6 20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6 30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

STATE POLITICS.

Gubernatorial Delegates to Be Elected in Philadelphia.

EARLY PRIMARIES CALLED.

An Evidence of the Panic Stricken State of David Martin.

MR. WANAMAKER'S CANDIDACY.

A Belief That He Is Anxious to Become Either an Independent Candidate For Governor, Mayor or United States Senator—How Colonel Stone Looked After the Comfort of a Crippled Veteran in Washington.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—The fight for receiver of taxes of Philadelphia has now assumed interest for the Republicans of the entire state by reason of two facts. The first is that the Martin city committee has dictated that the primaries for the election of delegates to the state convention shall be held on Jan. 11—at the same time that delegates are to be elected to the municipal conventions. This is done with a manifest desire to tangle up the issues and to make it possible for the combine politicians to enter into all sorts of deals and dickers for the purpose of saving their candidate for receiver of taxes, who is, as already known, the brother-in-law of David Martin.

The second reason that makes the contest of interest to the people of Pennsylvania is the fact that it represents the death struggle of the odious Philadelphia combine, an organization that has more than once brought the blush of shame to the cheek of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. If the self respecting Republicans who are fighting Mr. Martin within party lines succeed in defeating that dictatorial boss it will be the best thing that ever happened to the Republican party. If on the other hand Mr. Martin succeeds in thwarting the will of the people he will be more strongly entrenched in power than ever before, and will continue to bring odium upon the party at large.

* * *

It begins to look as if the Hon. John Wanamaker was flirting for the independent nomination for governor next year. He is still in politics, and that in itself means that he still has a desire to gratify his personal ambitions. He makes no concealment of the fact that he is in sympathy with David Martin and of the fact that he desires to see Brother-in-law Roney re-elected to the position of receiver of taxes. His argument is that the success of Martin at this time would mean the decline of Quay in the near future. The so-called Business Men's association of this city, which is a purely fake organization, run for the glorification and benefit of a self seeking clique that have their own interests and not those of the people at heart, has issued a proclamation telling the people of Philadelphia what a terrible calamity it would be if David Martin should happen to be beaten in the present struggle. Such a screed as this is has simply disgraced the league in the eyes of all right thinking people. They now begin to see that peculiar organization in its true character. There are no doubt some sincere men enrolled on its books, but they are simply being used by a coterie of audacious men who have their own purposes to serve.

The active men in this concern are Rudolph Blankenburg, F. A. Van valkenberg, Thomas Dolan and Frank Willing Leach. Mr. Leach, however, works under cover, having rooms in the Girard building, within a stone's throw of Mr. Wanamaker's private office. Their whole ambition is not to knock out Quay alone, but to overthrow Quay and then make Mr. Wanamaker governor, or United States senator, or mayor, or any old thing that will come his way. It is evident that this will be no easy task. The names of Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Dolan, his principal backer, are too closely identified with the recent action by which Philadelphia's valuable gas works were deliberately turned over to a private corporation of which Mr. Dolan is president and Mr. Wanamaker is one of the conspicuous stockholders. Mr. Wanamaker even went so far as to appear before the councils committee and advocate the lease of the works to this private corporation. On that occasion he admitted that he was a stockholder in the United Gas Improvement company.

The people are thoroughly aroused over this outrageous rape of their municipal rights. A mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music for the purpose of protesting against the grab. Wayne MacVeagh was the principal speaker of the evening, and he excoriated all those who were in any way connected with the proposition to take the gas works away from the people without the consent of the people. He aroused the large audience to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm when he declared in a voice of thunder and in a manner that will never be forgotten that the finger of scorn would be pointed at all those who were concerned in the outrageous steal. He added: "Every councilman who votes for this bill will have branded across his forehead in indelible letters these words, 'Bribed by the rich to rob the poor.'"

No one can truthfully accuse either Mr. Wanamaker or Mr. Dolan of the use of improper means to further this transfer of the gas works, but the mere fact that one is an officer and the other a stockholder of the company which is the beneficiary of the ordinance does not increase their popularity with the public. How any one of them can successfully aspire to public office at the hands of the people is a problem difficult to understand.

* * *

Congressman William A. Stone is ever alert, not only in looking after the interests of his constituents, but also in watching for the rights of the old soldier. A few days ago he came out ahead in a contest with the Washington police in which the comfort of an old soldier was at stake. A decrepit veteran from Pennsylvania hobbled on crutches through the Capitol on a sight seeing expedition. He became tired, and, seeing a row of six unoccupied benches in the rotunda, he made for them and sat down to rest. A policeman instantly made for him. "Get up from there," he commanded. "Don't you see that sign up there?" pointing to a legend which bore the words, "These benches exclusively for ladies."

The veteran protested that he was tired out and that as the benches were not in use he felt that an old man who had lost a leg in his country's defense might be permitted to use a small space on one of them. "It makes no difference," declared the policeman. "My orders from the police board are to keep men out of these seats. You must move on."

The old soldier gathered up his crutches and prepared to move on just as Colonel Stone came passing through. The colonel is a veteran himself, and, seeing a comrade in distress, he inquired the cause. The veteran explained and Colonel Stone lost his temper.

"Sit right down again on that bench," he exclaimed, "and stay there until you get rested." Then, turning to the policeman, the colonel denounced his conduct in rather strong language, and added that he would have that sign taken down if he had to get a resolution through the house to do it. The officer walked off and left the colonel and the veteran swapping war reminiscences on the "ladies' bench."

Last night the captain of the Capitol police called on Colonel Stone, and today the sign over the benches was removed. Hereafter old soldiers can always find a resting place in the rotunda of the Capitol.

* * *

David Martin is in desperation over the fight that is being made against him in Philadelphia by the Republican league, and in order to strike back is making wholesale discharges of all municipal employes who are not for Roney.

The members of the league are not in any way dismayed at the work of "Headsman" Martin. Since the time of the first discharge they have felt assured that he would not stop at the few, and have daily expected and looked for the annoucement of the removal of their friends in the departments which Martin controls.

They assert that the "boss" is near the end of his tether; that he has uncovered all his guns, and that his ammunition is exhausted.

That the removals can have no effect except to make the people in the movement to destroy the mastery of Martin and his domination of the Republican party and the party organization more determined in their efforts than ever. His action is regarded as showing his disappointment a.. spleen, and is a confession of the weakness of the cause of his brother-in-law. Further, they say that notwithstanding the bitterness of the contest for sheriff, he did not order any removals then, and that his use of the ax now is proof of his desperation. Instead of harming the league and the cause which it is battling the removals of these men (many of them with families) at this Christmas season will be looked on as striking a blow at their wives and children, which the public will resent, and the cause of the people against the bossism of "Martin and his men" will be strengthened. T. M. A.

Mrs. M. B. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles.

Statistics of the year's seal catch read before the Behring Sea Conference at Washington show a great decrease in the seal herd.

One Minute Cough Cure cures quickly That's what you want A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A Free Seat.

He was old and poor, and a stranger
In the great metropolis,
As he bent his steps thitherward
To the stately edifice.
Outside he inquires: "What church is this?"
"Church of Christ," he hears them say;
"Ah! just the place I'm looking for
I trust he is here to-day."

He passed through the spacious columned door
And up the carpeted aisle,
And as he passed, on many a face
He saw surprise and smile.
From pew to pew, up one entire side,
Then across the broad front space;
From pew to pew down the other side
He walked with the same slow pace.

Not a friendly voice had bid him sit
To listen to gospel truth;
Not a sign of deference had been paid
To the aged one by youth.
No door was opened by generous hand,
The pews were paid for—rented,
And he was a stranger, old and poor,
Not a heart to him relented.

As he paused outside a moment to think,
Then again passed into the street,
Up to his shoulder he lifted a stone
That lay in the dust at his feet,
And bore it up the broad, grand aisle
In front of the ranks of pews;
Choosing a place to see and hear,
He made a seat for his use.

Calmly sitting upon the huge stone,
Folding his hands on his knees,
Slowly reviewing the worshippers,
A great confusion he sees.
Many a cheek is crimsoned with shame,
Some whisper together sore,
And wish they had been more courteous
To the stranger old and poor.

As if by magic some fifty doors
Opened instantaneously,
And as many seats, and books, and hands,
Are proffered hastily.
Changing his stone for a crimsoned pew,
And wiping a tear away,
He thinks it was a mistake, after all,
And that Christ came late that day.

The preacher's discourse was eloquent,
The organ in finest tone,
But the most impressive sermon heard
Was preached by by a humble stone.
'Twas a lesson of lowliness and worth
That lodged in many a heart,
And the church preserves that sacred stone,
That the truth may not depart.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

America is a great country. In variety and grandeur of natural scenery it is unrivaled. Its wooded heights, its fertile valleys, its boundless plains, its rugged and rocky mountains, its great lakes, its balmy slopes are the admiration of all mankind. To traverse this great country, to behold its diversities and its wonders, is a liberal education, a revelation to the immured metropolitan citizen. The Personally-Conducted Tour to California under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which leaves New York on January 8, 1898, affords a most excellent opportunity to view the vast variety and boundless beauty of this marvelous land. The party will travel westward in special Pullman cars in charge of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, stopping *en route* at Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs, and Salt Lake City. In California visits will be made to Monterey and the famous Hotel Del Monte, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands, and Passadena. The party will return on the "Golden Gate Special," the finest train that crosses the Continent, leaving Los Angeles February 2, and stopping at Tucson, El Paso, and St. Louis. Eighteen days will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, *including all necessary expenses during entire trip*, $335 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg: $330 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-8-3t

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons'.

The Surprise of All.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from the first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Senior Partner—Well, I see you've sold that homely piece of goods we had so long. How did you do it?

Smart Clerk—I told our customers it was the last piece of the kind that we had imported under the old tariff law and that price would be increased 35 per cent. on such material as soon as our present stock was exhausted.—Chicago News.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

While the gold of the Klondike is considered, the wheat of California must not be overlooked, for it has been the chief factor in producing the $11,375,000 in gold sent from Australia to this country in the last six months.

Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck. Pain was instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous pile remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

"Doctors say now that deadly germs come home with our packages from the laundry."

"Great Scott! Have we got to quit wearing clean clothes?"—Chicago Record.

It is easy to catch cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A young Centre countian named Clarence Kaup, who set out and worked his passage to Klondike with but one dollar on his person, struck it rich after months of deprivation, and is now on his homeward journey with a snug sum of $20,000.

Mrs. Stark, Pleasant Ridge, O., says, "After two doctors gave up my boy to die, I saved him from croup by using One Minute Cough Cure." It is the quickest and most certain remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

State Factory Inspector Campbell, from incomplete returns, shows that there are 131,000 more people employed in the industries of Pennsylvania than there were a year ago. Mossbacks and kickers to the rear!

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Exports of breadstuffs during October increased $6,292,012 over October, 1896. Exports of cotton decreased $5,006,597.

UP AND AWAY IN THE MORNING.

Tide's at full: the wave breaks white
(Oh, up and away in the morning).
Blue is the blown grass, red is the height:
Washed with the sun the sail shines white
(Oh, up and away in the morning).

Wide is the world in the laughing sun
(Oh, up and away in the morning).
Work's to be done and wealth's to be won
Ere a man turns home with the homing sun
(Oh, up and away in the morning).

Long is the heart's hope, long as the day
(Oh, up and away in the morning).
Heart has its will and hand has its way
Till the world rolls over and ends the day
(Oh, up and away in the morning).

It's home that we toil for all day long
(Oh, up and away in the morning).
Hand on the line and heart in the song,
The labor of love will not seem long
(Oh, up and away in the morning).

—Charles G.D. Boberts.

Pirate and Whaler.

BY GEORGE E. WALSH.

When Captain Ned Low, one of the most formidable pirate leaders in Colonial days, committed his depredations along the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to Panama, he took special delight in wreaking vengeance upon the crews and captains of New England vessels.

The reason for this is found in the accounts of his exploits by an old historian. The sturdy colonists would not permit him to perform his outrages without some sort of retaliation. So formidable a foe did they send after the noted pirate chief that more than once he was cornered and nearly captured.

In June, 1723, Captain Low formed a partnership with a successful pirate of lesser note known as Charles Harris. The two united forces and directed their energies toward the New England coast. They soon aroused such indignation in the New England coast towns that the warship Greyhound was sent out after the pirates, and, disguised as a merchantman, she soon fell in with the enemy. The warship was manned with twenty guns and one hundred and twenty men. When she sighted the pirates her captain pretended to be in great consternation, and the vessel stood away for two hours, with the pirates close at her heels.

When Low and Harris were in gunshot the warship suddenly turned around and delivered several broadsides into the chasing vessels. During the conflict which followed Captain Low escaped on his fleet vessel; but Harris and his crew were captured and hanged near Newport on July 10, 1723.

This incident created a feeling of relief and rejoicing throughout New England, but it was of short duration. Instead of being frightened away by the fate of his partner and his crew, Captain Low increased his activity and scoured the seas after New England vessels.

At that time New England was sending out large fleets of whaling boats, and the sturdy, innocent seaman of these were bothered by the pirates probably more than any other class. They carried very little merchandise that was of any value to the pirates, but out of a sense of revenge Captain Low took special delight in destroying the whaling vessels and in setting their crews adrift in small boats or killing them.

Matters went on this way for a few months, when the noted pirate chief either became frightened at the number of warships searching for him or he felt that he had been sufficiently revenged for the hanging of his partner, for after the winter of 1723 there is no record to show that he ever again visited the American coast. His operations thereafter were confined chiefly to the African coast and among the Canaries and Cape Verde islands.

But one incident of his career among the New England whalers before he left for southern waters will illustrate the pluck and ingenuity of the sturdy seamen of that day.

The Carrie Bald, of Boston, sailed from that city manned with a crew of fifteen sailors, and after ten weeks of successful whaling she turned her prow toward home loaded down with blubber and whale oil. Her crew were in the best of spirits, anticipating large profits from their cargo and a hearty welcome home by their wives, children and sweethearts.

On July 10th she sighted land, which proved to be a rocky headland on the Maine coast. With this guide-post telling the captain and crew that they would be in Boston harbor in a few days everybody began to make preparations for landing. Everything about the vessel was put ship-shape, and the old sailors even got their belongings together and packed them in bags and old sail-cloth.

But before Mount Desert island was sighted a sail was seen heading toward the coast, standing up from the sea like a great, white cloud. Captain Bald of the Carrie grew anxious as the sail approached nearer and displayed a flag at the mizzen masthead which he could not make out. One reason for his running so far ashore had been to escape the notice of any piratical craft that might be cruising up and down the coast. Most of the trading vessels stood well out from the rocky Maine shore.

Half an hour later Captain Bald felt reasonably sure that the approaching sail meant mischief, and that his whaler was in imminent danger.

"We'll run in a bit," he remarked to his first mate.

Long familiarity with the New England coast now stood him in good service. He ran his craft so close to the shore that it was dangerous for one not familiar with the channels to follow.

"It's no use, Captain," the first mate said after a long pause. "If that's Captain Low he knows every inch of this water. He's better acquainted with this coast than any whaling captain from Portland to New Bedford."

"Well, if it ain't Ned Low, we'll give him a chase among these rocks that he won't forget very soon," replied gruff Captain Bald, pulling his long whiskers nervously.

In a short time the black flag of the pirates indicated even to the crew what mission the ship was bent on. There was a short time of general fear when stout hearts quaked and rugged faces turned pale. Every sailor knew the cruelty of the pirate captain and his horde of savages.

Then Captain Bald called the crew together and addressed them in these words:

"We may as well face this little difficulty bravely, my men, and not mince matters. That's Ned Low's ship, and we know what he's after; he never shows mercy to anybody, especially to a New Englander, and we'd better die fighting than be strung up to the yardarm or have our lips and noses cut off for a fry. We've got harpoons and axes aboard, and every one of ye knows how to use 'em. So just get 'em and stick together and fight until ye're dead. Just remember that it's better to be killed than to fall in their hands. I'll use my wits to get away from them, but if worst comes to worst, we must fight. That's all."

The stout words of the grim old whaling captain lent new courage to the crew, and they gave a little cheer that meant more than the loud huzzah of a crowd. Every man felt that he was about to face death, and he was determined to do it with a brave front.

Nearer and nearer approached the threatening boat, on whose decks black swarms of armed men could be seen. A small swivel gun sent a ball ricochetting across the waves toward the whaling schooner, but the latter continued to thread her way carefully among the sunken rocks.

The pirate craft, when she reached the outlying fringe of rocks, hove to and beat up and down like a duck uncertain which way to go.

"It's dangerous water here if you don't know your way," muttered Captain Bald, and I guess you don't know it."

He was scanning the ship through his sea glasses.

"Aha! Now Captain Low takes the wheel. His pilot don't know the way. Now we're in for it!"

There was a change noticeable on board the pirate. Then she directed her course once more toward the rocks and plunged boldly between them, following the narrow, tortuous channel.

Captain Bald watched her in silence. Then his light blue eyes, shaded by thick, shaggy eyebrows, grew worried and restless. He scanned the sea and the shore, and then he returned his gaze to the pirate.

"We can't lose them here," he said finally to his first mate. "They'll overhaul us before night, and then—"

He shuddered involuntarily.

"We might run her aground and swim for the shore," he ejaculated finally. "No, we'll run her up the river. This is Machias Point, and we might reach the river ahead of 'em."

It was late in the afternoon when the Carrie sailed up the mouth of the river against a strong tide, with the pirate craft less than a mile astern. The coast at this point was bleak and deserted in those days, and it was almost as certain a death to land and desert the ship as to face the pirates.

"Still, we'll do it," Captain Bald said. "It's better to fall among the Indians than among these human fiends. I'd rather be eaten by wolves than have my tongue and eyes gouged out."

The pirates were so certain of their prey now that their loud shouts could be distinctly heard by the whaling crew. Suddenly Captain Bald started, and, knowing that the best way to keep his men brave was to find employment for them, he gave orders quickly.

"Get the whaleboats ready for action!" he shouted,

There were four of these, two on either side, and each one was manned with a crew of three sailors, and an officer. When the men had unlashed them from the davits the captain shouted:

"Form a water-bucket brigade for a fire in the hold!"

This strange order made some of the men hesitate, but explicit obedience in their captain's words had become a habit with them.

When the men were in line armed with their buckets, Captain Bald went below and in a few minutes the men were passing the buckets from one to the other, emptying their contents first into one whaleboat and then into another. But there was no fire to fight, and the men were not handling water. They were dipping the whale oil from the great tanks and hogsheads in the hold and pouring it into the small boats.

"Enough!" shouted the captain a little later. "Every man on deck!"

The novelty of the orders made the men now obey with alacrity, and they had partly forgotten their danger in their exertions. But when they assembled on deck again and saw the pirate only a short distance off their faces paled once more.

But Captain Bald realized that the moment for action had come, and he gave his orders in quick, sharp commands.

"Lower the boats and tie them together with a rope twenty feet long!"

He fastened one of the lengths of rope to the first boat himself, and threw the other end to the first mate. The pirates saw the launching of the four whaleboats, and prepared to do the same with their boats. But they little realized that the brave seamen were not making ready to escape to the shore, but were planning for their destruction.

"I want four brave men who are willing to risk their lives for the rest of us," Captain Bald said in his usual abrupt way. "Will you please step forward."

Instead of four men every one of the crew stepped forward.

"That's enough, my brave men," the captain said, while his eyes grew moist. "I'll select my men."

Then taking four of his most trustworthy sailors he gave them brief directions what to do. The sailors nodded their heads, and jumped into the boats, each carrying a life-preserver with him. The last words the captain said to them were:

"Remember the right bank! Swim toward it and I'll pick you up."

What could he mean? The sailors on board the Carrie asked this, and the pirates must have been curious also to know. They stopped a moment in their yelling and watched the peculiar proceedings of the men in the whaleboat.

The four boats shot out from the Carrie and were rowed directly toward the pirate, the strong current of the river helping them in their speed. The pirates did not notice at first that each boat was fastened by strong ropes to each other's prows. They were too intent in watching the strange proceedings of this attack. It might have dawned upon their obtuse minds that part of the crew of the Carrie had deserted, or that they were coming to plead for mercy.

But the four rowers were silent and active. When they were within fifty yards of the pirate the men threw away their oars simultaneously and bent over something in the middle of their whaleboats. There was a tiny spark of light, a flash and then a sudden upward blaze.

The four brave men slipped over the side of their boats and disappeared, but the flames which they had started burned furiously. The whale oil in the bottom of the boats furnished fuel that made a fire hard to extinguish. The tide was carrying the boats rapidly down the river toward the pirate. Then for the first time the pirates noticed that the boats were tied together, forming a wide line stretching half across the river.

Instantly there was a commotion on board the pirate ship. In the confusion everybody forgot the prey they had so neatly hemmed in the river. The guns were aimed at the approaching oil boats of fire, and one was actually blown to pieces, but the oil floated on the water and only spread the flames.

In a few minutes the fire boats struck the pirate ship, and the ropes holding them together drew the end boats around toward the ship in such a way that flames were soon spreading through the rigging and hull. A few priates climbed down and cut the ropes, but before they floated away the ship was a huge mass of flames and smoke.

Meantime Captain Bald had not been idle. Just as soon as his men dropped into the water from the fireboats he crowded on all sail, and, helped by the tide, he went, bowling down the river close up toward the right bank.

While the pirates were fighting the fire and trying to avert the doom of their ship, Captain Bald was leisurely picking up his four brave sailors who had caused the mischief.

"Now we'll stand out to sea," he said, "and let 'em chase us again."

But the last he saw of the priates, as his schooner rounded the point of land at the mouth of the river, was a cheering sight. Most of them were seeking safety in the water. For more than two hours a dense wreath of smoke could be seen curling upward, and as long as it was visible Captain Bald chuckled softly to himself on the forward deck.

"What wouldn't Captain Low give to catch me?" he said over and over again. "He'd cook me alive and feed me to his men."

But no one was more joyful over the outcome of the encounter with the celebrated pirate chief than the sailors of the Carrie, who ever afterward told with great glee how they helped to burn Ned Low's best ship.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Effect of the Raines Law.

As a contradiction of the statement that there are as many liquor saloons open in New York City under the Raines liquor law tax as under the old regime, State Commissioner of Excise Lyman gave out the figures for the last year as they will appear in his annual report. They show that while the new law brought to the City Treasury more money than the old law, there were 1200 fewer saloons, and the ratio of saloons to the population is lower than ever before in the history of the city.

The total number of certificates in force in New York City September 30, 1897, was 7707. Of these, 444 were druggists' certificates, sold for the nominal sum of $5 each, and 766 storekeepers' certificates, permitting the sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises. The actual number of places in New York City legally selling liquor to be drunk on the premises was 6497.

The receipts were: Received for certificates issued, $5,606,532.65; received for all-night permits, $880; received from fines, $1862; received from transfers, $11,180; total, $5,620,454.65. Deducting from this rebates paid on surrendered certificates amounting to $223,329.45, the net revenue was $5,397,125.20. Of this the State's share amounted to $1,799,041.73, leaving a balance of $3,598,083.47 for the City Treasury. In 1895-6, the last year under the operation of the former excise law, the number of licenses in force in the city was 8906, and the revenue then amounted to $1,056,013.10.

Close of Canal Navigation.

The canals of the State have closed for the season, and active work will be begun at once by the contractors to complete the improvements under the $9,000,000 act. The business of the year has been less than for many previous ones, with the exception of 1895. Two reasons are assigned for this—one that the improvement work in some ways hindered navigation, and the other that the Legislature, by refusing to allow an increase in the amount of capital that might be used by companies doing traffic along the canals, has driven away an enormous amount of traffic. There are about a hundred boats still on their way to tidewater, and the water will not be drawn from the canal until these are either out or wintered. Few boats will be allowed to winter in the canal itself, as the Superintendent of Public Works thinks they would interfere with the contract work.

So far as statistics are obtainable, the wheat shipments reached 25,964,172 bushels, a decrease of 11,000,000 bushels compared with last year, but an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over 1895. The average rate of freight on wheat was 2.8 per cent., compared with 3.7 per cent. last year, and 2.2 per cent. in 1895.

It is understood, in view of the vast amount of money spent on the canals and the falling off of traffic, that all the State officers will recommend the passage of a bill extending the amount of capital for canal navigation companies from $50,000 to $500,000.

Defendant Dropped Dead.

Miss Nellie French, of the town of Thurston, Steuben County, has won another victory in her suit for breach of promise against the late Alvin Seamans, who was seventy years old when the suit was brought. The case was tried at Bath before Justice Werner, of Rochester, in September, and the jury gave her a verdict of $1000. Mr. Seamans was eating breakfast at his home when he heard the verdict. He was so overceme by the news that he fell out of his chair and died in a few minutes.

His heirs made a motion before Justice Davy to have the verdict set aside because it was received by Justice Rumsey, of Bath, who is a member of the Appellate Division, of the Supreme Court. He did so to accommodate Justice Werner, who wished to return to Rochester on the afternoon the the case went to the jury. Justice Davy has handed down a decision denying the motion, with costs to the movers.

Make-Up of the Legislature.

The Clerk's manual for use in the Senate and Assembly at Albany this winter has been issued. The only change in the Senate list was the election of Elon R. Brown, of Jefferson, to succeed the late Joseph Mullin. The Republican majority in the Senate remains at twenty-two.

The manual makes the Assembly as follows:

Republicans	7
Independent Republicans	2
Democrats	6
National Democrat	1
Total	150

This gives the Republicans a majority of six over all. The two Independent Republicans are Francis E. Laimbeer, of the Twenty-seventh New York District and William G. Cottle, of Hard Lot, Onondaga County. The National Democrat is Alfred F. Selisberg, of the Twenty-ninth New York District.

There are eighteen farmers, one bricklayer, four newspaper men, one printer, one auctioneer, one butcher, one plasterer and one pharmacist in the lot. The others are lawyers, clerks, manufacturers, contractors, salesmen, bookkeepers, ice dealers, real estate dealers, cigar manufacturers, builders, merchants and hotel keepers.

Adirondack State Park.

The State Forest Preserve Board, at its last meeting practically completed its purchases under the $1,000,000 appropriation made by the last Legislature. The Board has expended $940,000, with which it purchased 250,000 acres of land within the boundaries of the Adirondack State Park. The expense attached to such purchases was $15,000. The average price paid was $3.50 per acre. The lands acquired include many of the choicest primeval tracks in the north woods. The $60,000 remaining of the appropriation will be used to clear up outstanding adverse tax titles.

The most recent acquisition was the Adgate track, comprising 14,065 acres, which was purchased from the Adirondack League Club at $4 per acre and an extinguishment of claims amounting to $30,000, which the club claimed from the State on account of damages to its land caused by the construction of reservoirs in Herkimer County and the destruction of water and lumber rights. There remains about 900,000 acres of land within the boundaries of the State Park which the Forest Preserve Board thinks should be acquired by the State to complete the objects for which the park was established.

Albert H. Smith Pardoned.

Governor Black granted pardon to Albert H. Smith, who was convicted on December 3, 1890, in New York of the crime of forgery in the first degree and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for seventeen years. Smith was a member of the firm of Mills, Robeson & Smith, stock brokers. By a series of forgeries he defrauded his partners out of more than $300,000, causing their financial ruin.

Many prominent citizens of Brooklyn asked for the pardon, and it was earnestly recommended by Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of Prisons, and by the officers of Sing Sing prison. The Judge who sentenced Smith and the District Attorney also were favorable to clemency.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The State Department has decided to send Captain Merry as Minister to Costa Rica and Dr. Hunter to Guatemala, leaving Nicaragua and Honduras without representation, unless the trouble regarding their acceptance is Settled.

The House began consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill. The Senate passed a large number of private pension bills, after listening to an argument by Mr. Gallinger, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, advocating a more conservative policy in dealing with such measures.

Senator Allen made a speech in the Senate in support of a resolution he introduced providing for a recognition of the independence of Cuba.

At the semi-annual meeting of the American University's Trustees in Washington, it was shown that its assets now aggregate $1,000,000.

Secretary Gage has submitted to the Department of State his report upon the action of the Treasury in suppressing filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to prohibit pelagic sealing by people of the United States, and a similar bill was introduced in the House.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided not to press consideration of the Hawaii Annexation treaty for a time, the votes necessary for ratification being lacking.

Members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency were unable to agree upon any measure for reform of the currency system.

In the House there was a sharp controversy between the Ways and Means and the Banking and Currency Committees, the latter finally being sustained in its claim to jurisdiction over that portion of the President's message relating to the currency question.

A poll of the Senate by members of the Foreign Relations Committee failed to show the two-thirds required to ratify the Hawaiian treaty.

The recent influx of Italian immigrants was caused, it is said, by reports of the adoption of restrictive measures by Congress. Our Ambassador at Rome advises that a wholesale traffic in forged American naturalization papers is being carried on in Italy.

Miss Christine Bradley, the daughter of Governor Bradley, has accepted the invitation of Secretary Long to christen the battleship Kentucky.

Domestic.

President Wilson, of the New York Health Board, sent to Mayor Strong a report which showed that the city's death rate for the last eleven months, 19.62, was the lowest in its history.

William Tinkham & Co., manufacturers of worsteds at Harrisville, R. I., have had M. B. and L. A. Marks, formerly jobbers in woolen goods in New York City, indicted for the specific larceny of $600 worth of goods. The defendants are indebted to the Rhode Island firm to the extent of about $50,000.

Charles Middlestetter, nineteen years old, was either foully murdered or committed suicide near Dayton, Ohio. His body was found on the roadside, near his wheel, with a bullet hole in the head. A revolver was near by. There is no cause known for suicide.

The Treasurer of one of the Fall River (Mass.) cotton mills which have ordered wages reduced, beginning January 1, said that the reduction was due to Southern competition.

Governor Black, of New York, dismissed the charges of misconduct in office and neglect of duty preferred by Thomas C. Jenks against District-Attorney Foster L. Backus, of Queens County.

Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, U. S. N. (retired), died at his home in Brookline, Mass. He had been ill for a long time.

Mrs. Mary Eppison, of Omaha, Neb., received $2000 from an estate. She was afraid of the banks and buried the money in the rear of her residence. She watched the place every day. A few mornings ago she was horrified to find a hole where the money had been secreted. She found a few scattered coins, all that was left of her treasure.

A few days ago Daniel Haynes, a well-to-do farmer living near Hardinsburg, Ky., buried nearly $3000 in gold back of his stable, thinking he would keep it there safe from marauding thieves, who have been numerous in that locality. He reported that when he went to dig up his gold he found it had been stolen.

At the trial of Charles A. Bonai, at Bridgeport, Conn., on the charge of murdering George Marcus Nichols, of Daniels Farms, his accomplice, David A. Weeks, turned State's evidence, and confessed that in addition to this crime they committed several other crimes elsewhere in Connecticut, in New York State, and Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Saul Jacobs has been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, and will be taken to New York City to plead to an indictment found against him, charging him with being implicated in a gold-dust swindle by which Max Bernstein was induced to part with nearly $13,000 for brass fillngs worth $6.70.

Russell Harring, a young man of Shelburne, N. Y., became despondent because of the appearance of a cancer on his face and committed suicide by hanging himself.

Kansas is suffering from a water famine. Many towns are without water. The prolonged drought has become a serious matter. Streams from which the towns and cities get their supply are dry and the wells which afforded the people with water for domestic purposes have failed. In a dozen of the larger towns the railroads are hauling water and depositing it in tubs for the use of the people.

Ernest A. Hummel, a jeweler of St. Paul, Minn., has invented a device which sends pictures by telegraph.

Hundreds of rats attacked Robert Cook, a farmer in Fairview, Penn., who was imprisoned in a narrow space, and swarmed upon him till he fell senseless. His sight was destroyed while he lay unconscious.

December wheat sold at $1.01 in Chicago, and hung within a fraction of $1 all day, with little trading doing. It is expected to go to $1.15 or $2.

Claus Spreckles has purchased 12,000 acres of land in Monterey County, California, a large part of which he will use in growing sugar beets.

At Williamstown, Mass., Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Professor J. H. Hewitt, of Williams College, was robbed by a highwayman within fifty rods of her home. A roughly-dressed man sprang out from the bushes, threw her to the ground, seized her hand satchel and made off with it. She was bruised and breathless, but not otherwise injured.

Chief Justice Conway, of the Wyoming Supreme Court, died in Cheyenne, Wyoming. He had been ill for three weeks and confined to his home with an attack of the grip. He was elected in 1890.

SERMONS OF THE DAY.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

The Fourth of the New York Herald's Competitive Sermons is on "Enthusiasm," and the Author is William G. Cassard, Chaplain at Fortress Monroe.

TEXT: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Eccles., ix., 10.

Solomon in this text gives us one very essential plank in the platform of success. It is not enough that we should find work, but to this must be added the quality of intense enthusiasm in its performance.

Enthusiasm is at once the proof of sincerity and the advance guard of victory. There are two ways of working—as a hireling and as an enthusiast. The hireling gets through with his work and is glad he is done. So is his employer. The enthusiast does his work, finds happiness and profit and further and more remunerative employment. I sat at my window watching a boy shoveling coal into the cellar. His steps were toilsome and slow, his countenance dejected in the extreme; he appeared to be almost sick. I left the window to escape a painful sight.

An hour later I crossed a nearby vacant lot and found the street gamin engaged in a game of baseball. "Jones at the bat!" shouted the "umpire." Jones stepped out with lordly mien and seized the bat, eager for the fray. How he did bang the ball! How he did run the bases! I was quite astounded to discover in Jones, the hero of the ball field, my erstwhile martyr of the coal pile! At putting away coal he was a dismal failure; at playing baseball he was first choice on a scrub nine. At the one he was the hireling, at the other the enthusiast. The conqueror, the discoverer, the inventor, the great leader of men have all been enthusiasts. They have blazed the pathway of triumph along the march of ages and mediocrity has gleaned after them.

Enthusiasm is not permitted to work in isolation, but begets enthusiasm, compels a hearing, secures a constituency. A one-armed newsboy in Baltimore is an enthusiastic paper seller. He has the first morning edition and the last evening "extra." Workmen hurrying to their work buy papers as they return his cheery, business-like greeting, while the tired merchant on his homeward way at evening is a willing investor in the wares of this enthusiastic little news agent. The spirit of that boy is the pledge of his future success.

Men do not need opportunity so much as opportunity needs men. An enthusiastic quest will discover countless opportunities. This continent waited through unknown centuries for Columbus. A material world with resources little more than dreamed of awaits the coming of countless enthusiastic searchers, who will pre-empt their rich claims. The spiritual world awaits the coming of the enthusiastic church. The Divine teacher has shown the way. A life of righteousness, faith and sacrifice will win victories and receive a crown.

There is one point at which we must watch. Enthusiasm must not be confounded with the mere effervescence of spirit aroused by a passing novelty. Some really brilliant men waste all their energies in running after some new thing only to lose interest when the newness is gone.

True enthusiasm is a great purpose persistently, earnestly and intelligently adhered to, and as such has been and will continue to be a conquering force in whatever field its activities may be employed.

WILLIAM G. CASSARD,
Chaplain U. S. Navy, Fortress Monroe, Va.

GRANDEURS OF THE FROST.

Dr. Talmage Discourses of the Winters of the Bible.

TEXT: "By the breath of God frost is given."—Job xxxvii., 10.

Nothing is more embarrassing to an organist or pianist than to put his finger on a key of the instrument and have it make no response. Though all the other keys are in full play, that one silence destroys the music. So in the great cathedral of nature if one part fails to praise the Lord the harmony is halted and lost. While fire and hail, snow and vapor respond to the touch of inspiration, if the frost made no utterance the orchestral rendering would be hopelessly damaged and the harmony forever incomplete. I am more than glad that I can tell that the white key of the frost sounds forth as mightily as any of the other keys, and when David touches it in the Psalms it sounds forth the words: "He scattereth the hoar frost like ashes," and when Job touches it in my text, it resounds with the words: "By the breath of God frost is given."

In this course of Sabbath morning sermons on "God Everywhere" I have already addressed you on the astronomy of the Bible; or, God among the stars; the conchology of the Bible; or, God among the shells; the ornithology of the Bible; or, God among the birds; the pomology of the Bible; or, God among the orchards; and today I speak to you of the winters of the Bible; or, God among the frosts.

As no one seems disposed to discuss the mission of frost, depending upon Divine help, I undertake it. This is the first Sabbath of winter. The leaves are down. The warmth has gone out of the air. The birds have made their winged march southward. The landscape has been scarred by the autumnal equinox. The huskers have rifled the corn shocks. The night sky has shown the usual meteoric restlessness of November. Three seasons of the year are past, and the fourth and last has entered. Another element now comes in to bless and adorn and instruct the world. It is the frost. The palaces of this King are far up in the arctic. Their walls are glittering congelation. Windsor Castles and Tuileries and Winter Palaces and Kenilworths and Alhambras of ice. Temples with pendant chandeliers of ice. Thrones of iceberg, on which eternal silence reigns. Theatres on whose stage eternal cold dramatizes eternal winter. Pillars of ice. Arches of ice. Crowns of ice. Chariots of ice. Sepulchres of ice. Mountains of ice. Dominions of ice. Eternal frigidity. From these hard, white, burnished portals King Frost descends and waves his silvery scepter over our temperate zone. You will soon hear his heel on the skating pond. You already fee his breath in the night wind. By most considered an enemy coming here to benumb and hinder and slay, I shall show you that the frost is a friend, with benediction divinely pronounced and charged and surcharged with lessons potent, beneficent and tremendous. The Bible seven times alludes to the frost, and we must not ignore it. "By the breath of God frost is given."

I know that to many the season of frost is a season of suffering. I remember two rough wood cuts years ago, in a book or newspaper. They were called "A Winter Scene." The snow had begun to fall, and in the door of a comfortable home stood a healthy boy, with ruddy cheek, tippeted and mittened, shouting with glee: "It snows! It snows!" In the wood cut opposite stood a boy looking out of the broken window of a wretched tenement, himself wan and hungry and shivering with cold and as he sees the white flakes begin to fall he cries out with apprehension and horror: "Oh, my God! It snows! It snows!" But while the frost means to some severe privation, we who have the comforts of this life ought to be able to take an intelligent and inspiring view of my intense text, "By the breath of God frost is given."

First, I think of Frost as a painter. He begins his work on the leaves and continues it on the window panes. With palette covered with all manner of colors in his left hand, and pencil of crystal in his right hand, he sits down before humblest bush in the latter part of September, and begins the sketching of the leaves. All are penciled, one by one, but sometimes a whole forest in the course of a few days shows great velocity of work. Weenix, the Dutch painter, could make in a summer day three portraits of life size, but the frost in ten days can paint ten mountains in life size.

Michael Angelo put upon one ceiling his representation of the "Last Judgment," but the frost represents universal conflagration upon three thousand miles of stretched-out grandeur. Leonardo da Vinci put upon a few feet of canvas our Lord's "Last Supper" for all ages to admire, but the frost puts the gleaming chalices of the imperial glories of the last supper of the dying year on the heights and lengths and breadths of the Alleghanies.

You will soon waken on a cold morning and find that the windows of your home have during the night been adorned with curves, with coronets, with exquisiteness, with pomp, with almost supernatural spectacle. Then you will appreciate what my text says, as it declares, "By the breath of God frost is given." You will see on the window pane, traced there by the frost, whole gardens of beauty, ferns, orchids, daffodils, heliotropes, china asters, fountains, statues, hounds on the chase, roebucks plunging into the stream, battle scenes with dying and dead, catafalques of kings, triumphant processions, and as the morning sun breaks through you will see cities on fire and bombardment with bursting shell and illuminations as for some great victory, coronations and angels on the wing. All night long, while you were sleeping, the frost was working, and you ought not to let the warmth obliterate the scene until you have admired it, studied it, absorbed it, set it up in your memory for perpetual refreshment, and realize the force and magnitude and intensity of my text: "By the breath of God frost is given."

He is a stupid Christian who thinks so much of the printed and bound Bible that he neglects the Old Testament of the fields, nor reads the wisdom and kindness and beauty of God written in blossoms on the orchard, in sparkles on the lake, in stars in the sky, in frost on the meadows. The greatest jeweler of all the earth is the frost.

But I go a step further, and speak of the frost as an evangelist, and a text of Scripture is not of much use to me unless I can find the gospel in it. The Israelites in the wilderness breakfasted on something that looked like frozen dew. The manna fell on the dew and the dew evaporated and left a pulverized material, white and looking like frost; but it was manna, and of that they ate. So now, this morning, mixed with the frozen dew of my text, there is manna on which we may breakfast our souls. You say the frost kills. Yes, it kills some things, but we have already seen that it gives health and life to others. This gospel is the saver of life unto life, or death unto death. As the frost is mighty, the gospel is mighty. As the frost descends from heaven, the gospel descends from heaven. By the breath of God frost is given. By the breath of God the gospel is given. As the frost purifies, so the grace of God purifies. As the frost vests the earth, so grace bejewels the soul. As the frost prepares for food many things that otherwise would be inedible, so the frost of trial ripens and prepares food for the soul.

For years poets and essayists have celebrated the grace and swiftness of the Arabian horses. Do you know where these Arab horses get their fleetness and poetry of motion? Long centuries ago Mahommed, with 30,000 cavalry horses on the march, could find for them not a drop of water for three days. Coming to the top of a hill a river was in sight. With wild dash the 30,000 horses started for the stream. A minute after an armed host was seen advancing, and at Mohammed's command one hundred bugles blew for the horses to fall in line, but all the 30,000 continued the wild gallop to the river, except five, and they, almost dead with thirst, wheeled into line of battle. Nothing in human bravery and self-sacrifice excels that bravery and self-sacrifice of those five Arabian war horses. Those five splendid steeds Mohammed chose for his own use, and from those five came that race of Arabian horses, for ages the glory of the equestrian world. And let me say that, in this great war of truth against error, of holiness against sin, and heaven against hell, the best war horses are descended from those who, after pang and self-denial and trouble, answered the Gospel trumpet and wheeled into line. Out of great tribulation, out of great fires, out of great frosts they came. And let me say, it will not take long for God to make up to you in the next world for all you have suffered in this.

As you enter heaven God may say "Give this man one of those towered and colonnaded palaces on that ridge of gold overlooking the Sea of Glass. Give this woman a home among those amarathine blooms and between those fountains tossing in the everlasting sunlight. Give her a couch canopied with rainbows to pay her for all the fatigues of wifehood and motherhood and housekeeping, from which she had no rest for forty years. Cup-bearers of heaven, give these newly-arrived souls from the earth the costliest beverages and roll to their door the grandest chariots, and hang on their walls the sweetest harps that ever thummed to fingers seraphic. Give to them rapture on rapture, celebration on celebration, jubilee on jubilee, heaven on heaven. They had a hard time on earth earning a livelihood, or nursing sick children, or waiting on querulous old age, or battling falsehoods that were told about them, or were compelled to work after they got short-breathed and rheumatic and dimsighted. Chamberlains of heaven! Keepers of the King's robes! Banqueters of eternal royalty! Make up to them a hundredfold, a thousandfold, a millionfold, for all they suffered from swaddling clothes to shroud, and let all those who, whether on the hills, or in the temples, or on the thrones, or on jasper wall, were helped and sanctified and prepared for this heavenly realm by the Mission of the Frosts stand up and wave their scepters!" And I looked, and, behold, nine-tenths of the ransomed rose to their feet, and nine-tenths of the scepters swayed to and fro in the light of the sun that never sets, and then I understood, far better than I ever did before, that trouble comes for beneficent purpose, and that on the coldest nights the Aurora is brightest in the Northern heavens, and that "by the breath of God frost is given."

Japan Opposes Hawaiian Annexation.

Japanese Minister Hashi, who has reached San Francisco from Japan, says the sentiment in his country is still unalterably opposed to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 19.

Lesson Text: "John's Message About Sin and Salvation," I John i., 5 to ii., 6—Golden Text: I John i., 9—Lesson Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

5. "This then is the message which we have heard of Him and declare unto you, that God is light and in Him is no darkness at all." John wrote his gospel that we might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and believing have life in Him (John xx., 31). He wrote this epistle that we who believe might know that we have eternal life, be full of joy and not sin (Chapters v., 13; i., 4; ii., 1). Knowing Jesus personally, having heard and seen and looked upon and handled Him, he declares Him as the Word of Life, that we, too, may have fellowship with him, and with the Father, and with Jesus Christ.

6. "If we say that we have fellowship with Him and walk in darkness, we lie and do not tell the truth." From the beginning of the Bible story light is suggestive of God and darkness of sin and satan. The waste and void and dark condition of things in Gen. i., 2, seems to have been the result of a judgment, which must have come upon the earth, for, according to Isa. xlv., 18, R. V., compared with Gen. i., 2, God did not create the earth waste and void. Isa. xxxiv., 11, and Jer. iv., 23, are the only other two places where we have the same combination of Hebrew words as in Gen. i., 2, and in each case a judgment is manifest.

7. "But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." Light shines, discovers, beautifies, purifies, for light is of God. Not only did Jesus Christ say, "I am the light of the world," but He also said to His own, "Ye are the light of the world; let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven" (Math v., 14, 16). If we walk with God, we cannot but walk in the light, but walking with God implies at least two things—viz., humility, such as is not natural to us, and perfect agreement with God about everything (Mic. vi., 8, margin; Amos iii., 3).

8. "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." There are those who conclude from the previous verse that all sin, root and branch, is removed from their beings, but such a thought is contrary to the teaching of Scripture, and surely the Holy Spirit in placing the statement of this verse just where He has sought to correct any such false teaching. While we are in these mortal bodies the flesh or old nature remains in us and lusteth against the Spirit, but the Spirit is also in us as children of God by faith in Christ Jesus and keeps us from the things which otherwise we might do (Gal. v., 17, R. V.).

9. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." While in the mortal body always delivered to death for Jesus' sake—i. e., the death of self or the flesh or sinful nature (II Cor. iv., 11), if we sin against God, as all are liable to do, here is our comfort, that instant confession of sin brings instant forgiveness through the blood of Christ, and then we must go on more watchfully and prayerfully.

10. "If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar, and His word is not in us." John is writing to those who are children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, for only such as have received Christ are children of God (John i., 12). Others are children of the devil even though they may be very religious, according to our Lord in John viii., 44.

2-1. "My little children, these things write I unto you that ye sin not, and if any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous." Our marching orders day by day are to sin not. We have been redeemed by the blood of Christ, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit (Rom. viii., 4). Surely God has made full provisions for us to live this life which He would have us live to His glory by our advocate or paraclete with Him, Jesus Christ the righteous, and by our paraclete in us, the Holy Spirit; yet so weak are we and often so unwatchful that notwithstanding the abundant provision we grieve both Father, Son and Spirit.

2. "And He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." Propitiation here signifies atonement, reconciliation, sacrifice, and that provided by God through Christ is sufficient for all the world. There is no forgiveness of sins apart from Him and His great work, but in and through Him there is sufficient for all who will accept Him, even for every soul on earth if they will come. How shall they come if they do not hear?

3. "And hereby we do know that we know Him if we keep His commandments." Not faultless conformity, for there is none such on earth, nor ever was, except in Christ, but a hearty acceptance of and willing subjection to His whole revealed will. He Himself said, "He that hath My commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth Me."

4. "He that saith, I know Him, and keepeth not His commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him." So skillful is satan in perverting the truth and in blinding people that he leads some to say, "Oh, it does not matter very much how I live. I believe in Jesus Christ, and therefore I am saved. If my life is not quite correct, I will only lose my works." Now such are evidently deceiving themselves, and are liars. Believing about Jesus Christ saves no one. He must be received into the heart and that is the Scriptural sense of believing (John i., 12).

5. "But whoso keepeth His word, in him verily is the love of God perfected. Hereby know we that we are in Him." When we receive letters from those whom we love, we treasure them and read them many times, and live on them. A mere casual reading of a letter, and that but once, would not indicate much love for the writer. How, then, can those be said to love God who care not for His word?

6. "He that saith he abideth in Him, ought himself also so to walk, even as He walked." He could say, "The Father hath sent Me, and I live by the Father." But He also said, "As the Father hath sent Me, so send I you," and "He that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me" (John vi., 57; xx., 21). Now He was here wholly for God, speaking the words of God, doing the will of God, always pleasing God. There is no other way for us, and we must be willing to renounce self, deny self, die daily unto self that His life may be mainifest in us, or else prove ourselves unworthy of His name. —Lesson Helper.

Returns His Pension.

The Rev. L. J. Keith, of Vincennes, Ind., refuses to receive a pension from the Government, and has made restitution of the money received by him, amounting in the aggregate to $495.86. He was First Lieutenant in Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and served four years and six months in the Civil War with a good record.

Children's Column

Johnnie's Refuge.

Two little feet trudging over the road—
  Daylight was fading away;
One little face very frightened and sad,
  Watching the shadows at play;
Two little eyes looking up to the skies,
  One little quivering chin;
Two little lips parted innocently
  One little prayer to begin.

One aged form coming over the road—
  Daylight was fading away;
One kindly face where from morning till eve
  Flitted the sunbeam at play.
Two little eyes again raised to the skies;
  Cloudless the one little brow—
"You needn't take care of me longer, dear Lord;
  I can see grandfather now."

—Leslie's Weekly.

Jessie and the Busy Bee.

Little Jessie sat on the window sill sucking a sugared lemon, when suddenly something darted in through the closed blinds, and, as she said, "kissed her real quick," and then as quickly darted out again.

But instead of a kiss it proved to be a sting, and the offender was a busy bee. Jessie screamed, and when mamma looked in her mouth there was the stinger in the point of Bessie's tongue, which was getting quite black.

But mamma drew out the stinger and bathed the tongue, so Jessie was very soon as much a chatter-box as ever.

The Hermit Crab.

The hermit crab is not so well protected as most of his relations, for his tail has no shelly armor. He is therefore forced to protect it by putting it into an empty shell, usually that of a whelk, and then walks about dragging his curious house after him.

Sometimes two hermit crabs wish to obtain possession of the same shell, and then there is a battle royal. When the crab grows larger he only has to change his old shell for a new one, and it is very amusing to see these creatures slipping their tails first into one shell and then into another, until they have pleased themselves with a good fit.

They may be found at all sizes from the crab that fills a tolerably large whelk shell to the little one whose habitation hardly exceeds the size of a pea.—Detroit Free Press.

Owls.

A large round head, with enormous eyes looking forward, is a distinguishing mark of the owl family. Many species possess two feathery tufts placed on the head, greatly resembling horns. The owls are nocturnal birds, pursuing their prey by night, and sleeping during the day. In order to enable them to see their prey, their eyes are enormously large, and capable of taking in every ray of light. Their power of vision is also increased by the method in which the eye is fixed in a kind of bony socket, just like the watchmaker's glass. The nictitating membrane is very conspicuous in these birds. The power of hearing is also very delicate, and greatly assists them. In order to protect them from the cold, they are furnished with a dense covering of downy feathers, which also prevents the movements of the wing from being heard by the wary mouse, and so noiseless is their flight that they seem to be borne along by the wind like a tuft of thistledown.

A Few Words to Girls.

Your every-day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or a sloven in the morning is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be there are eight things it should contain, viz: a mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes. Those are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good and free use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances, not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after the dinner work is over, improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" for the afternoon. Your dress may, or need not be, anything better than calico, but with a ribbon, or some bit of ornament, you have an air of self-respect and satisfaction, that invariably comes with being well dressed. A girl with fine sensibilities cannot help feeling embarrassed and awkward in a ragged, dirty dress, with her hair unkempt, if a stranger or neighbor comes in. Moreover, your self-respect should demand the decent appareling of your body. You should make it a point to look as well as you can, even if you know nobody will see you but yourself.

Young Hero of '76.

Of the boy heroes of the revolution, the first and almost forgotten one was Nathan Beman. In the spring of 1775 he lived with his father, a farmer, near the village of Shoreham, which was opposite Fort Ticonderoga.

Farmer Beman was an American, devoted to the cause. Being of a roving disposition and fond of play, Nathan had often crossed the lake and formed the acquaintance of the boys whose fathers composed the garrison.

The little fellows had fine times under the walls of the fort, and every now and then Nathan went inside and saw how things were moving along there.

In the month of May Ethan Allen, at the head of the famous Green Mountain Boys, came up through the forest to surprise and capture, if possible, the fort and its garrison.

The expedition with which Benedict Arnold was connected was composed of three divisions, one of which was to capture some boats at Skenesboro and send them down the lake to Allen and his men, who were to get them at Shoreham. But when the renowned Green Mountain leader reached the latter village, in night time, not a single boat awaited him.

This was a bitter disappointment, for Allen had but eighty-three men with him and his position was one of great hazard. It looked like madness to assail with this small force an armed place like Ticonderoga, yet it was still more dangerous to remain idle.

"We can't wait for boats, my boys!" exclaimed the intrepid Allen. "We must assault the fortress!"

In looking for a guide the Vermonter found Farmer Beman, who, as soon as he found out what was wanted, said:

"Why not take my boy? Nathan knows all about the fort. He's been all over it, and knows the location of every rathole, inside and out."

The suggestion delighted Allen, and little Nathan was called in and questioned.

"I'll go, sir," he said at once. "I know the way to Delaplace's quarters, too, if you would want to find him."

Delaplace was the commandant, and, of course, the very person whom Allen wanted.

The spoil that fell into the hands of the victors amply repaid them for all the dangers they had faced, and the fort remained in the hands of the Americans until many months later, when it was abandoned and dismantled by General St. Clair.

The little party crossed the lake in such boats as were at hand. The oars were dipped silently in the starlit water, and no one spoke above a whisper. Morning was at hand, and so much precious time had been lost that every moment had to be put to use.

When the patriots reached the opposite shore their commander turned to Nathan Beman and laying his hand upon his shoulder, said quickly:

"We're ready now. Show us the way to the sallyport."

Guided by the farmer's son, the mountaineers moved toward the fort, and, coming suddenly upon a sentry, heard the snapping of his fuse lock, and saw him run through a covered way within the walls.

"Quick!" cried the boy, looking up at Allen, and the soldiers sprang after the guide and made their way to the parade ground unopposed.

The enthusiasm of the patriots now broke forth in sounds of victory, which, reaching the ears of the British soldiers, caused them to spring from their pallets and rush from the barracks, only to be made prisoners as they appeared. Never was a surprise more complete—thanks to Nathan Beman.

When Allen had secured most of the garrison he asked the boy to show the way to the commandant's rooms, and the two were soon running up the steps leading to them.

Bang! bang! went Allen's sword against the colonel's door, and the British officer hurried out of bed to answer the demand.—Lake George Mirror.

Peculiar Apples.

A peculiar feature of the apples grown in this section the last season is that they will not cook properly. Many a housewife has been surprised that the best varieties of cooking apples cannot be cooked as usual. They are tough and stringy, and when sliced for cooking retain their shape, no matter how long they may be kept on the stove, instead of "cooking to pieces," as they should. Grocers and applemen have been flooded with complaints about the apples they sell. The unusual condition of the fruit, explained an old apple grower and handler recently, is due to the dry weather that came when the fruit was filling out and maturing.—Kansas City Journal.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Our stores are beginning to look like Christmas.

Our new hotel is nearing completion and will soon be ready for business.

If you want to see something pretty you ought to stop in and see Jno. C. Davis, our confectioner.

It is said that the East Broad Top railroad company has more orders for coal than the P. R. R. can provide cars for.

We are glad to note that the serious illness of Mrs. Wm. DeFrehn has taken a turn for the better and hopes are entertained for her recovery.

The bakery on Division street has again been opened up and will be known as Sides' bakery. Mr. Sides is a good baker and we wish him success.

We are sorry to note the fact that our friend J. E. Gillam has been compelled to lay off duty on account of a bad cold which has housed him for a week past.

Mrs. J. Harry Shaver, who has been visiting her son L. B., of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the past six weeks, returned to her home in this place on Friday evening last.

It makes us feel good to know that our chief enterprise, the chair factory, is compelled to run at night in order to keep up with the orders they are receiving daily. This institution has level-headed gentlemen as directors, some of whom know just how to sell chairs, also good management at home, and with this bright prospects for the future.

We have been informed that our enterprising and hustling hardware and implement man and wide awake county commissioner, A. S. Welch, can sell more chairs in a day than a boy can pick cherries in the same amount of time in July. Allen knows just how to do it, as it is right in his line. He's been there before.

The entertainment to be given in the Odd Fellows' hall on Christmas evening under the auspices of the M. E. church by some twenty of its young members promises to be one of the grandest affairs yet given in that magnificent hall. Every one connected with the play has the ability to act their part to perfection; and when the proper time comes they will do it. Let every one turn out and help this worthy cause.

U. S. Grant Sneath died Friday, December 10, 1897, at the residence of his father, Wm. Sneath, in Mount Union.

Such is the sad announcement telling of the end of our young friend's earthly course. We can hardly realize the fact that we shall not again see his active form upon our streets, and father, mother, sisters and brother hear his cheerful voice at home, or we, as he greeted us upon the pavements. Sad, sad is death, carrying away one of our respected young men and destroying life's fondest hopes. His parents and many young friends can only have his portrait upon memory's wall, and when they think of him at eventide bring out from memory's store the book of his gentle, cheerful life, his deeds of love and kindness, and bring to their view again the pleasant scenes of by-gone days when he was with them in the flesh. He had his faults, as all young men have, but taken all in all, he was a man among young men. But we forget. He has only left the tabernacle of this body in which we all but sojourn. His soul, that nobler part, that thinks, that loves, has gone to abide forever with the Father. U. S. Grant Sneath was the second son of William and Ann Eliza Sneath and besides his parents leaves to mourn their loss two brothers and three sisters. The deceased was born in Mifflin county October 9, 1872, and was therefore at the time of his death aged 25 years, 2 months and 1 day. Funeral services of the deceased, conducted by Rev. Wm. Brill, were held at the residence of his father on Shirley street at 2 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, and were attended by a large number of sorrowing friends, after which interment was made in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at this place. The bereaved parents and friends have the sympathy of the entire community.

TROUGH CREEK.

On account of the frequent rains our valley road is in bad condition.

Miss Julia Chilcott returned from a visit to Altoona since our last writing.

Mrs. W. L. Wright and son are visiting in Altoona, as is also Mrs. Barton Greenland.

Mrs. Hollabaugh was a very sick woman last week but is better at this writing. Mrs. Brown is improving.

There had been a cessation in the sheep killing for a time until last Saturday night, when W. L. Swope had two killed.

Jonathan Dell, one of Hare's valley's good citizens, and Geo. W. Wright, of Mapleton, were Sunday visitors to the valley.

J. C. Wright, who is not sixty years old, called our attention the other day to the fact that he had seen every property from Cassville to the head of the valley change hands.

The rabbits have commenced pealing peach and apple trees, something I never knew them to do when the ground was bare. The rabbits are the most destructive of anything in the game line, yet our lawmakers allow less time for killing them, with one exception, than any other game.

Aunt Sophia Hazzard, as she was generally known, died on the 8th inst. If she had lived until the 5th of next February she would have been 76 years old. Mrs. Hazzard was an untiring worker as long as she was able, and had as great a love for her children as any one I ever knew. She never to the recollection of the writer made any profession of religion until her last illness, when she professed to have found the Savior to the joy of her heart. We trust she is happy with her Redeemer. Her home was an humble one but she had the credit of having the finest display of flowers that could be seen in the valley. She is survived by three sons and three daughters, five of whom were at her bedside when she passed away without a struggle. She is also survived by four sisters—Mrs. Wm. Crotsley, Mrs. Samuel Saylor, Mrs. John Shoop and Mrs. Jesse L. Smith. Kind hands laid her body to rest by the side of her husband who had preceded her to the grave nearly five years.

CALVIN.

Revival services in the U. B. church.

Mrs. Ed. Feltenberger is on the sick list.

John Bowman is attending court as a juror this week.

J. C. Shaffer made a business trip to Tod on Monday.

Christmas service in the M. E. church on Friday evening at 6.30 o'clock.

Samuel Glasgow has opened a very good limestone quarry on his farm.

Adam Roland kiled the largest hog in this section, weighing 436 pounds.

Miss Annie Steel, of Altoona, daughter of Samuel Steel, sr., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Jennie Lipscomb, of Western Maryland, is visiting her father, J. M. Stever.

Silas Bush and wife, of Juniata township, were Saturday visitors at the home of Clinton Park.

John Mierley, of Huntingdon, made a business trip to our valley the latter part of last week.

Miss Mary E. Smith, of Page, was a visitor at the home of E. M. Wright and sister over Sunday.

D. K. Coder started his saw mill this week. The mill is on the lands of Adam Wright, of Newberg.

Amos Rabinstine. J. M. Stever's farmer, will move to Springfield township on the first of April next.

Harry Householder, of Marklesburg, and Clinton Park, of Calvin, are digging a well for 'Squire Pheasant.

Quite a large number of the young people of Smith valley attended church at this place on Sunday night.

The revival services in the M. E. church closed on Sunday night. Six names were added to the church roll.

Rev. R. S. Woodward, of Mapleton, preached a very good sermon in the U. B. church here on Sunday last. The reverend gentleman has a host of warm friends in this valley.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

—I write this to let you know what I would not do: I would not do without Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my house if it cost $5.00 per bottle. It does all you recommend it to do and more.—J. R. WALLACE, Wallaceville, Ga. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best household liniment in the world, and valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and bruises. Be ready for emergencies by buying a bottle at J. G. Gillam's.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Benjamin Shope, deceased.]

Letters testamentary having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment.

AMANDA B. SHOPE.
Nov. 2, 1897. Saltillo, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

. . Make It Eventful . .

Swing into line Holidays, with a Suit and Overcoat that gives you a well dressed appearance—make it a pleasant Christmas. Just as well wear clothes that are tailored right, that have perfection in fit and finish, that stamps them as leading, just as well have the best. It's the best, if you buy it of us—"the best for the money" in every instance.

Aids to Good Dressing.

Right prices, right clothes. Place your clothing money where results are best, where no risk goes with the purchase. Get in touch with our December clearance prices.

Suits at $9.00.

You can swing into line as a good dresser if you are wearing one of these suits. There's such an artistic "set" to the coat and trousers—they are so gracefully and fashionably made, and so superbly lined and trimmed that they'll wonder who made them for you. Just as well be "right" in your clothing buying.

Overcoats at $4.50.

The lowest ebb in price is reached on these coats. They are strictly up-to-date, just exactly the correct length, lined and finished right, the workmanship perfection itself, the fit unsurpassed. Made to bring much higher prices but the benefit is yours. We've better ones at $6.50 and $10 and up to $20, but each a saving of fully 20 per cent. to you.

There's a good Christmas feeling in our furnishing goods. Choice Neckwear, fancy Holiday Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, newest ideas in Gloves, Night Shirts, Hosiery, at careful prices.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

A HOLIDAY CLEANING SALE
—AT—
HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

We are bound to make this December's sale the largest we have ever experienced because we find it necessary to reduce stock. No better time than the hiliday season to do it. We guarantee you a saving of at least Twenty-Fve per cent. on all purchases. No matter what other stores may offer, we will undersell anybody and everybody. Christmas will be here in a very short time, so don't delay your purchases.

Men's Clothing.

Men's Black or Blue Cheviots and neat Plaids reduced to $4.75.

Strictly All Wool Dress Suits, same material and same kind of a suit as you will be asked $10 and $12 for at other stores we have reduced to $7.50.

We have entirely too many Pants in stock and take this method to get rid of about 400 pair. The $2 kinds are now $1.50 and the $3 kinds are now $2. The better gradss reduced also.

Plenty of OVERCOATS of all sorts are Here and at Away Below-Value Prices.

Boy's Clothing.

Sizes 14 to 19 years.

Good strong suits for school or dress in Cheviots or Plaids, well made and stylish—a wonderful bargain these—at $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00.

Elegant dress suits for boys in the very latest effects, made and trimmed in first class style, at prices from $6 to $9.

Children's Suits

In good heavy material, double breasted, at 89c., $1.25, $2 and up to $4.50, any one of them a bargain.

Also vested suits from $2.25 to $4.

Children's Reefers $1.75. Also better grades.

Cape Overcoats

For boys at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. These are big values as we want to get them off our hands.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF NICE FURNISHING GOODS ARE VERY APPROPRIATE and SUITABLE

UNDERWEAR of all styles and all sizes. Scotch Random 25c. Fleece-lined 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Natural wool 45c, 55c, and $1.00.

Latest styles of **Neckwear,** Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Bows, String Ties, etc., 25c. and 50.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

Of all kinds for work or dress. Our line is complete for men or boys. Prices ranging from 25c. to $2.00.

SHIRTS make a useful gift. We have the fancy bosoms at 50c. in new patterns. Good white shirts either long or short bosoms at 50 and 75 cents.

STIFF HATS, latest shapes, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.50. Soft hats from 50c. to $2.50.

SWEATERS for men or boys, different styles and different colors at 50c, $1, $1.50 and up to $3.75.

HANDKERCHIEFS in plain white, colored borders, or colored centre and white border, in linen or silk, with initials or without. Prices commence at 5c. and up to $1.

CAPS for men or boys 25c. and 20c. You can have the kind that pulls down over the ears if you want them.

BLACK HOSE, seamless and warranted fast color, 10c. a pair or $1.00 per dozen.

HANDSOME UMBRELLAS for Ladies, Gents or Children. They start in price at 50c. and up to $4.50. There are some beauties in the line.

☞Come early and often and you are sure to find something that will please the men, the boys, yourself and your purse. EVERY LADY visiting us this month will be PRESENTED WITH A HANDSOME CALENDAR for 1898.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 15, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—For fine cigars go to L. F. Baker's.

—There are no idle men in this community.

—We are indebted to the *Globe* for our report of court proceedings.

—Mrs. H. M. Dry, of Tyrone, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James W. Henderson.

—William McConahy has commenced housekeeping in G. W. Yocum's house on Hill street.

—The hunting seoson ends to day. No law-abiding citizen will kill game after this date.

—Mrs. Daniel Parsons, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—Charles M. Johnston, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Dr. W. J. Campbell's family on Sunday.

—Misses Mable and Maggie Carothers, of Belleville, were guests of D. B. Miller and wife last week.

—Miss Mollie Bell, of Atlantic City, is the guest of J. G. Gillam's family. Miss Bell has many warm friends in this place.

—Hiram Brown and wife, of Springfield township, spent a few days of last week among friends and neighbors in Mapleton.

—H. A. Chilcote, of Cyclone, McKean county, is visiting among friends in this section. He and his family like their new home very well.

—Joseph H. Dell, of Latta Grove, who for the past season has been employed in South Dakota, returned home last Wednesday. He is looking well.

—George Beaty, of Shirley township, was among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton. George was one of the original settlers in Mapleton and he still finds the old stamping ground attractive.

—Mrs. H. F. Rosensteel and daughter, Emma, of Huntington, West Virginia, have been visiting Mrs. R.'s mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, and other friends in this section of the state for several days past.

—Mrs. Jackson Fisher, of Penn township, and Mrs. Mollie Bumgardner, of Union township, visited Mrs. L. S. Swope in Orbisonia last week. On their way home Mrs. Fisher spent a few days among friends in Mapleton.

—Thompson Miller, of Kipple, spent last week with parents and friends in this vicinity. One of the purposes of his visit was to hunt and he succeeded in capturing five rabbits. On his return home Saturday he was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Henry Miller.

—Harry C. Kieferle, of Mount Union, was a guest of the ITEM force last Wednesday. Mr. Kieferle is a first-class all-around printer but for the past year has been engaged in diligent study. On Monday he started for Philadelphia, where he expects to work at his trade for a few months.

—The Cambria Iron Company, having made an arrangement with the Juniata Limestone Company for limestone for use in the furnaces at Johnstown, have closed their quarries at Birmingham, this county. The closing of this industry is a severe blow to many in the upper end of the county.

—Phil. D. Handwork, head miller at the Isenberg milling company's mill, Huntingdon, was seriously injured Friday morning. He had gone into the basement of the mill, and in some way his head came in contact with the machinery, and a portion of his right ear was lacerated and a hole cut in his head.

—The office of associate judge has been abolished in Centre county. Two years ago that county was set off as a separate judicial district to be presided over by a president judge only, after the present incumbents' terms had expired. Associate judge Ritch died a year ago, and the other one ended his term of office with the adjournment of court on the 3d inst.

—A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby who is subject to croup, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you claim it to be. Since I've had your Cough Remedy, baby has been threatened with croup ever so many times, but I would give a dose of the Remedy and it prevented his having it every time." Hundreds of mothers say the same. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—William Carothers, of Mill Creek, who recently had a paralytic stroke, has recovered the use of his limbs to some extent. He was able last week to make a call on some of his Mapleton friends.

—Miss Sadie Hickes, one of Patterson's beautiful and accomplished daughters, is visiting in Mapleton, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. P. Stubbs. Miss Hickes has been enjoying quite an extended trip during the past few weeks. She recently came from Huntingdon where she had been visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Eck.

—Here's something to think about. A man owed $1 and had but 75 cents. He went to a pawn broker and pawned the 75 cents for 50 cents. He met a friend and sold him the pawn ticket calling for 75 cents for 50 cents. He thus had two 50 cent pieces, $1 in fact, with which he paid his debt. Was any one out and how much?

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company have recently made tests as to the cheapness and speed of trolleys and steam on short lines for passengers. The electric motors won, and on the short branch lines near Philadelphia the trolley will soon be substituted for steam. The tests show that electricity is less expensive and much more rapid.

—December 31st will be the last day for paying school, borough and special taxes at "face of the duplicate" rates. After that date five per cent. additional will be collected. Collector Toomey informs us that payments are being made very slowly. The money is badly needed and, as every man in this community has work, there seems no reason why the taxes are not paid.

—Congress finds a very gratifying showing for the first four months of the new tariff law. Its earnings have exceeded by several millions of dollars the earnings of the corresponding four months of the Wilson law; its November earnings reached $25,000,000, which is more than 25 per cent. in excess of the November earnings in the first year of the Wilson law.

—When Judge Gordon opened court in Clearfield on Monday of last week he notified the attorneys that hereafter he would consider a billiard room run in connection with a hotel as an objection to the granting of licenses to said hotels. In accordance therewith the landlords will have to do away with their billiard rooms. The *Spirit* says this ruling will affect three hotels in Clearfield.

—Ginseng root hunters, of whom there are hundreds in this and adjoining counties, may be interested in knowing that those who buy the stuff from them realize enormous profits. It sells to the Chinese for $15 a pound. The costs of exportation runs from $2 to $3 a pound. Those who dig the root get about $3 a pound. The middleman receives a profit of $10 on each pound sent abroad. The market is unlimited.

—There is no medicine in the world equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the cure of throat and lung diseases. This is a fact that has been proven in numberless cases. Here is a sample of thousands of letters recieved: "I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy while suffering from a severe throat trouble, and found immediate and effective relief. I can unhesitatingly recommend it."—EDGER W. WHITTEMORE, Editor Grand Rivers (Ky.) *Herald*. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Charles Fisher, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, while in the act of making a coupling at Lewistown Wednesday evening last, had his foot caught in a frog and was dragged under the wheels of the car. His head was crushed and his left leg severed from the body at the hip. He was dead when picked up by his comrades. Deceased was a cousin of A. C. Fisher and the late A. M. Fisher, of Mapleton, and would have been 27 years of age on Christmas. The remains were interred at East Waterford, Juniata county.

—W. W. Winskey, of Altoona, formerly of Mount Union, met with a serious accident last Wednesday. He is a first-class printer and has worked at the trade since boyhood but tiring of the stick and rule concluded to try railroading. He secured a job in the Altoona yard and in half-an-hour thereafter was thrown off a car at GD office and the wheels passed over his right arm near the wrist. The wrist and hand are badly bruised and lacerated, though it is hoped amputation may not be necessary. He is being treated at the Altoona hospital.

A New Postmaster.

Congressman Mahon last Friday recommended the following postmasters for this county: Mapleton Depot, Mrs. Julia B. Dell; Dudley, Rachel Brown; James Creek, Andrew Garber; Manor Hill, Robert Crownover.

The people of this community had about come to the conclusion that the postal authorities at Washington had forgotten there was such a postoffice as Mapleton Depot as the commission of Mr. O'Connor expired November 3d. Postmaster O'Connor explained the delay in making an appointment by saying that he had securely nailed the office down in his store with civil service spikes and it would not be removed. But the spikes have evidently rusted and the office will pass into new hands about the first of the year.

The ITEM congratulates Mrs. Dell on her appointment, as it would have done any of the other applicants. The only request the ITEM has to make is that she give us as good service as we have been having. The retiring postmaster merits the commendation of the patrons of the office, for better service could not have been given than was rendered by his faithful assistant G. Dorsey Wood. In more than four years he has failed to have the office open for business before six o'clock in the morning but twice and then he was unavoidably absent from home. He has been courteous and prompt in the discharge of his duties and Postmaster O'Connor could not have made a better selection for the position of assistant.

MARKLESBURG.

Rain and mud!

Will it be a green or white Christmas—or the color of mud?

So Saltillo wants street lamps or electric lights. Get electric lights, gentlemen; street lamps are a nuisance.

Our boss butcher, Samuel Hirst, informs us that with yesterday he closed that line of business for this season.

Among our late visitors were Mrs. Spargo, of Riddlesburg, M. L. Summers and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon.

Our merchants are laying in their Christmas supplies and the little ones are happy in anticipation of the good things to come.

Frank Nicks, miller at Grant's mill, killed a hog the present season that weighed 576 pounds. This, we believe, is the heaviest weight reported in the county.

If Dr. Heaton had visited our town during the hunting season our nimrods would have kindly pointed out to him a flock of wild turkeys. Another season come over, doctor, we will treat you to the best and escort you right up to the game.

Our last report from John A. Isett says, seven turkeys, seventeen pheasants, thirty-three squirrels and ninety-one rabbits, killed during the present season. And yet John is a successful farmer, never neglecting the work on the farm for the woods.

Your correspondent in the ITEM of the 1st inst. says, "of the country boys hard cider destroys more than does the saloon." How true this is. And yet many parents will year after year roll into the cellar barrels of cider, allowing their sons and their neighbor's sons free access to the same. It is no surprise that we are fast becoming a nation of drunkards. And it is sad to know that thousands of victims of the fell destroyer, drink, started in their downward course from the farmer's cellar. Brother farmers, lead not your sons into temptation. You had a thousand times better lay the ax to the tree than to convert its fruit into that which will bring your gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, and your son to a drunkard's hell.

LATTA GROVE.

Joseph H. Dell is home from the west. He looks well and hearty.

The P. O. S. of A. will hold a festival in their hall, commencing December 28 and continuing the balance of the week.

Newton Quarry has his limekiln in full blast. Bruce Smith is helping him.

At the spelling match a young man from Smith valley fell on a stone and got a bad cut on his forehead.

Isaac Dell has put a new roof on his house, not, however, before it was needed.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Christmas shopping days grow fewer. All visitors express themselves as greatly pleased with our exhibit this year. We think the praise is merited. Never before has such a variety of pretty and useful articles been gathered together in Huntingdon. And the prices will surprise you. A little money works wonders in this store. Our goods are arranged on tables according to price—10, 15, 25 and 50-cent tables, etc., each one loaded with pretty things which appeal to all tastes.

Opal Novelties, rich cut glass, fine China medallions, picture frames, Austrian glass, hand-decorated celluloid articles, onyx tables, almost everything, in fact.

In useful things the store always abounds, particularly so now. We make a few suggestions:

Towels, very pretty linen ones, at 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents.

Handkerchiefs, in almost endless varieties, —5 cents gets a beauty.

Kid Gloves, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50—all new and desirable shades.

Umbrellas, 50c to $4.00—every one a money-saver.

Fur Boas and Collarettes, of which we have had a wonderfully succestful sale. Many new ones this week. They begin at 90c and range in price all the way to $35.

Macintoshes—double cape, velvet collar, $3.50 to $10.

And so it is all the way through. Each department offers its inducements. Make it a point to visit the store. Then do not forget our Coat offerings. Too many garments and bad weather forces down the prices.

Handsome Jackets, every one new, $12.50 and $15, now go at $10

Children's and Misses' Jackets, sizes 4 to 16, have been heavily reduced. They are going out rapidly since our last announcement last week.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Holiday Slippers at Williams' Shoe Store.

HOLIDAY Slippers for Men, Women, and Children, are here in great variety. Embroidered and Leather Slippers at 55c to $1.75. The stock is new, fresh and clean. Send a mail order.

Next to Postoffice. G. S. WILLIAMS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

GERMANS HUMBLE HAYTI

She Salutes the Flag, Receives the Minister and Pays Indemnity.

TERMS OF THE ULTIMATUM.

Black Republic's Humiliation Complete—During the Salute Ceremony a Haytian Band Played the German Anthem—American Minister Withdrew From Conference, Declaring Terms Too Severe

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti (By Cable).—The trouble between Germany and Hayti appears to be settled. The Haytian Government has saluted the German flag and the foreigners who had sought refuge on board ships in this harbor have returned to their homes. Count Schwerin, the German Minister, and the Countess debarked, escorted by the officers of the Charlotte.

The ultimatum, whose terms were accepted in full, imposed the following conditions: An indemnity of $30,000 to Herr Lueders, the return of Herr Lueders to Hayti under the guarantee of the Government, an official expression to the German Government of the regret of the Haytian Government and the reception of Count Schwerin by President Tiresias Simon Sam.

Had the ultimatum not been complied with the bombardment would have begun at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There were in the roadstead two German steamers, a French steamer, the German frigates Charlotte and Stein and the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.

The first part of the settlement took place at 6 o'clock p. m., when the Haytian fleet formally saluted the German flag from the flagship of the fleet of Hayti, the Crete-a-Pierrot, a small vessel of 940 tons, armed with a few guns of light calibre. The rest of the Haytian fleet consists of a dispatch boat, the Capois la Mort, and two badly armed and generally decrepit small craft, the Toussaint L'Ouverture and the Dessalines, of 1200 tons.

Admiral Kilick, the Haytian Commander, had charge of the formal salute of the German flag, and while the flag of the republic was being dipped on board the Crete-a-Pierrot to the standard of Germany the band of the Haytian navy played the German National anthem and the Haytian flagship fired twenty-one guns, which were answered by the German flagship, the Charlotte, which is used as a schooiship.

The second part of the settlement of the trouble took place next morning, when Count von Schwerin, the German Minister to Hayti, was received formally and solemnly by the Haytian officials. The Haytians, it is further understood, also have assured the German authorities that summary justice will be meted out promptly to those of the officials of Hayti who caused the estrangement between the republic and Germany.

Routine business has been resumed and the Government has taken every precaution possible to maintain order. Naturally there is a strong feeling of resentment against the Government of Hayti on account of the humiliation inflicted upon the country by Germany, but it is not thought that anything more serious than a ministerial crisis will result.

The entire diplomatic corps, with the exception of the United States Minister, Mr. Powell, had requested Hayti to comply. Minister Powell regarded the terms as too humiliating to Hayti, and withdrew from the conference.

TREASURY AFFAIRS.

Secretary Gage's Report Estimates a Deficit of $28,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage in his annual report just sent to Congress says that the Dingly tariff act "has not been in force long enough to determine fully its merits, but it is confidently believed that when in full operation it will afford ample revenue for the ordinary needs of the Government."

In his estimates for the fiscal year 1898 he places the total revenue at $441,000,000, and expenditures at $469,000,000, a deficit of $28,000,000.

For 1899 the revenues are estimated at $482,000,000, and appropriations at $504,000,000, a deficit of $21,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 last the receipts were $430,000,000, and expenses $448,000,000, a deficit of $18,000,000.

Secretary Gage recommends the establishment of an issue and redemption division, in which the greenbacks should be deposited, to be paid out only in exchange for gold; also that provision be made for the issue of refunding bonds; also that the National Banking act be amended so as to secure among other things a larger issue of bank notes.

CHINA WILL BUY PEACE.

Germans March Inland and Drive the Chinese From Their Forts.

China is willing to pay 1,000,000 taels indemnity to Germany in satisfaction of all claims, including the cost of the occupation of Kiao Chou Bay, which place she will temporarily assign for the use of the German navy.

The Government will also grant concessions for railroads and mines in the Province of Shantung, degrade the Governor of the Province and execute the murderers of the two German missionaries, but will never consent to her remaining in possession of the seized territory.

Captain Becker, of the German navy, with 210 men, occupied the villages surrounding Kiao Chou Bay. He then marched to the city of Kiao Chou, fifteen miles inland. The Chinese forts fired on the Germans, who replied, killing three men. The garrison then fled in disorder.

The Chinese General was captured, but was afterward released. Several of the sailors were injured by stones that were thrown by inhabitants of the villages. The head men of the villages were punished, being beaten with bamboos at Captain Becker's orders.

On the Gallows Fifteen Minutes.

Herman Paul Schultz was hanged for the murder of his wife in the Milford jail at Milford, Penn., by Sheriff Charles I. Courtright in the presence of about one hundred witnesses. Schultz was nervy to the last. He died protesting his innocence. He was pronounced dead in fifteen minutes, his neck being broken. He was very pious, and read his German Bible in his last hours.

Senator Money Sworn In.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, was sworn in at Washington, to succeed the late Senator George, after a controversy over his credentials.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Illinois' convict cigar factory has been abolished.

It is said that eighty-eight per cent. of the unionists of Minnesota are employed.

All the workmen engaged in asphalting a Glasgow (Scotland) street are Americans.

Chicago bootblacks have induced the department stores to abolish "free shines."

Denver (Col.) union clerks exact for over time fifty per cent. more than the regular wages.

Married striking laborers at Dundee (Scotland) are paid by the union $5 per week; single men, $4.

It is rumored that the headquarters of the K. of L. will be removed from Washington to New York City.

The motto of the new Building Trades' Council being organized in New York is, "One trade, one union."

Westfield (Mass.) barber shops that were open on Thanksgiving Day have been deprived of their union cards.

The woolen mills at St. Mary's, Mitchell and Stratford, Canada, are all reported to be working to their full capacity.

We can deliver steel girders from our American mills into England fifteen per cent. cheaper than they can make them there.

The new equipment of the Aiken Manufacturing Company, at Bath, S. C., includes 312 looms, forty-four spinning frames and other machinery.

It is said that thirty-five per cent. of the employes in the brewing industry in the United States are organized in the National Union of United Brewery Workmen.

It is almost impossible to secure deep-water sailors at San Francisco, Cal. Five grain-laden ships were at anchor in the stream for several days, waiting for crews.

Within six months the Pullman shops, at Chicago, Ill., will be exerted to their utmost capacity. There are already 1000 more men at work in the shops than at this time last year.

For the first time in seven years, it is said, the demand for labor is greater than the supply in many parts of Alabama, and there is not a strike or labor dispute of any kind in the State.

Conductors and guards of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, New York City, are to be decorated with service stripes representing five years. The stripes will be blue for guards, gilt for conductors.

Chief Arthur and other representatives of unions of railroad employes are in Washington. They want Congress to appoint a National Labor Commission and will insist that a compulsory arbitration law be passed.

On Thursday, December 9, J. H. Conrad, a sixty-five-year-old machinist for the Santa Fe Railway, at Dodge City, Kan., had worked 900 days consecutively. During this period he did not lose an hour, a day or a Sunday.

During a recent week, as a consequence of the strike of British engineers, fifty-eight foreign orders were received in the United States for locomotives, which, under normal conditions, would probably be placed in England.

CYCLING NOTES.

Paris leads the cities of the world in cycling.

Nowadays special toe clips are made for women riders.

American professional cyclists are having great success in Honolulu.

Rev. Francis A. Smith was killed in Boston by a collision with a team while riding a bicycle.

J. Platt Betts, the English rider who is now in Australia, has reduced the Australian paced mile record from 1:48 to 1:47 2-5.

Rudyard Kipling agrees that touring is the backbone of cycling. He devotes much of his spare time to rambling about Dorsetshire.

Bourillon, the French professional, is stated to have won $10,000 in prizes this season. He has defeated all the noted short distance men.

The makers of the high grade chainless at $125 will not be alone in the field, as the makers of the medium priced wheels will bring out a model sans-chain.

The petition of 36,000 bicyclists for road improvement to the Parliament in Madrid indicates that bicycling is popular in Spain, and that Spanish roads are bad.

A speedway for the 750,000 cyclists in Greater New York, and for the benefit of the riders of the Borough of Manhattan more particularly, is assured at last.

It is not out of the way to say, judging from the Patent Office reports, that the average cycle inventor is a man who invents something that the public does not want.

A wheel with an adjustable sprocket that can be changed from 106 to the lowest gear possible to make a wheel move is the latest product of a Worcester (Mass.) man's brains.

Comparatively few women are good hill climbers on bicycles. Perhaps sixty per cent. of the women who attempt hills jump off the bicycle after they have gone thirty or forty feet up the incline.

Architects having found that the bicycle has come to stay are somewhat at a loss to know how to provide for it in many buildings. If there is one person more than another who does not take kindly to the wheel t is the boarding house-keeper.

In a recently designed bicycle propelling mechanism the front sprocket wheel is mounted close to the rear wheel in order to bring the ends of the propelling levers under the saddle. A ratchet wheel is placed inside the large sprocket wheel and attached directly to the reciprocating pedal levers, power being transmitted to the rear wheel by a chain.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

William S. Fielding, Canada's Minister of Finance, began life as a reporter on a country paper.

The Prince of Wales carries the heaviest life insurance in England. It is said to be over $5,000,000.

Edwin Dun, for many years United States Minister to Japan, will open large mercantile houses in Yokohama and Kobe.

Former Governor Northen, of Georgia, is a scientific farmer, and the butter from his dairy is stamped with his name and is very popular.

Charles L. Holstein, of Indianapolis, who has been mentioned for United States Senator from Indiana, is a poet and lives with James Whitcomb Riley.

W. B. Howell, the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was a messenger boy in that department of the Government service only fifteen years ago.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner, who ran for Vice-President on the gold Democrat ticket in 1896, has published an appeal to gold Democrats to maintain their organization.

MOTHER M'KINLEY DEAD.

She Expires at Canton, Ohio, After an Illness of Ten Days.

PRESIDENT AT HER DEATHBED.

She Died Without Regaining Consciousness—The President Summoned the Other Members of the Family to Witness the Final Scene—Church Bell Was Tolled Eighty-nine Times.

CANTON, Ohio (Special).—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the mother of President McKinley, died at her home in this city at a few minutes past 2 o'clock Sunday morning. All of her children and several other immediate relatives were at her bedside when she expired. She did not suffer any

MRS. NANCY ALLISON M'KINLEY.
(The President's mother, who died Sunday.)

in her last hours, but gradually passed from her deep sleep in which she had rested almost constantly for the preceding ten days into the sleep of death.

The President was keeping the vigil when the end approached, and he summoned the other members of the family. The President retired at 3.30 o'clock, but arose about the usual time, and with his brother

THE M'KINLEY HOMESTEAD.

Abner took his first real exercise for many days in an hour's walk about the secluded streets near the house.

Soon after dawn the bell of the First Methodist Episcopal Church slowly tolled off eighty-nine strokes, this revival of an old custom to announce the death and age of a member of the congregation having been made by the sexton at the solicitation of some of the old members of the church who had been Mrs. McKinley's warm friends for many years. Dawn also brought a flood of telegrams, which continued coming all day from friends of the family in all parts of the country, and in the early morning many Canton people called with words of condolence.

The suddenness of the attack which prostrated his mother ten days ago, when the President was under the extraordinary pressure of preparation for the meeting of Congress, intensified the sympathy which the country would in any case have felt with him in the prospect of her death. His first swift trip to Canton in the hope of comforting her last hours; his self-sacrificing journey back to the capital in order that his private interests might not impede the public business; his return to her bedside with little expectation of finding her alive; his deep satisfaction at being recognized and welcomed, and his constant vigil during the last week—all the circumstances attending the close of her long and honored life—have been followed with heartfelt solicitude by his fellow-citizens.

In the afternoon the President and Abner McKinley drove to West Lawn Cemetery to attend personally to arrangements for the burial in the family lot, where lies the body of their father, and which adjoins the lot that for more than twenty years has contained the bodies of the two children of the President. Mr. McKinley laid clusters of flowers on the graves while his mother's resting-place was being selected.

Nancy Allison McKinley came of a family which was transplanted from England to the hills of Virginia. The Allison family subsequently removed to Greene County, Penn., where Abner Allison, Nancy's father, was born, and where he married Ann Campbell, of Scotch-German descent. Early in the present century Mr. and Mrs. Allison went from Pennsylvania to Columbiana County, Ohio, traveling by pack horses.

In 1809, near the present city of Lisbon, Nancy Allison was born. Her girlhood was passed on the farm and in 1827 she married William McKinley, a young iron manufacturer. The couple lived first at Fairfield and afterward at Niles and Poland before removing to Canton. Nine children were born to them. They were David, deceased; Anna, deceased; James, deceased; Mary, deceased; Helen Minerva, now living at Canton; Sarah Elizabeth, now the wife of A. J. Duncan, of Cleveland; William, the President; Abigail Celia, deceased, and Abner, whose home is in New York. William McKinley, Sr., died in November, 1892, at the age of eighty-five years.

RUSSIA FEARS MOSLEMS.

Great Unrest in Asiatic Provinces and an Outbreak Imminent.

Throughout Russian Asia there is general unrest among the Moslems. It is attributed to the exaggerated reports of the Turkish victory over the "great Greek empire," which have spread through the Continent. The authorities even fear that the revival of brigandage recently noticed in the Caucasus is directed almost solely against the Government officials. The danger is so serious that a conference of Caucasian Governors has been convoked to concert measures of pacification.

Travelers in Central Asia report an extraordinary ferment among the Moslems of different races. They are sinking their mutual animosities and declaring that they are first of all Mahometans, with the Sultan as their common chief.

It is evident that the slightest pretext would suffice to bring about an uprising and to plunge Russia into the troubles which have harassed India.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE A FORT.

Cubans Secure $30,000 Lying on a Wharf at Caimanera.

It was officially announced from Spanish headquarters in Havana, Cuba, that a "group of rebels" had entered Caimanera, the port of Guantanamo, "favored by the treason of an officer." Caimanera is fifteen miles by rail from Guantanamo, on the Bay of Guantanamo, otherwise Cumberland Harbor.

The insurgent force, the official report adds, consisted of forty guerillas, volunteers and natives of Cuba. They are alleged to have plundered a store and to have carried off the sum of $30,000, which was on a wharf, and which had recently arrived at Caimanera from Havana. It is also said that the insurgents killed the police inspectors and two gendarmes on duty, and seriously wounded a Spanish paymaster, Jose Vigil.

More Spanish guerillas, the official announcement adds, have joined the insurgents.

MURDER IN A COURT HOUSE.

A Leading Lawyer of Louisiana Killed in Cold Blood.

Judge Joseph A. Reid, one of the leading lawyers of the State and brother of District Judge Robert Reid, was assassinated in the Court House at Franklinton, Washington Parish, La.

Reid was in attendance at his brother's court and had just finished arguing a case. He walked down from the courtroom, passing two men on the stairway. As he passed, one of the men whirled around, drew a revolver, and fired three shots. All three bullets struck Reid in the back, penetrating through his chest, and causing instant death.

The assassins ran down the stairway, sprang upon their horses, and took flight. They were followed by a posse of mounted men for five miles and lost sight of. They rode toward Tangipahoa, and had undoubtedly followed Reid from there to Franklinton to kill him.

A NINEFOLD MURDERER HANGED.

The Woman Who Caused the Last of the Series Watched Nesbit's Execution.

Henry Nesbit, colored, was hanged at Irwinville, Ga., for the murder of James Harrington, another colored man. The woman who caused the crime stood in the crowd to watch the fate of her former lover.

Before the black cap was placed over his eyes Nesbit spoke ramblingly. He said that the white race had always been friendly to him, while he owed all his trouble to members of his own race.

"If I could get clear," said he, "I would kill nine colored men."

Nesbit has a record of nine homicides. All his victims were members of his own race. In fact, he seemed to be afflicted with a mania for killing colored people, and always prided himself on the fact. The colored people looked upon his execution with deep satisfaction.

TRAIN ROBBERS BEATEN.

The Leader of the Gang Shot Dead in His Tracks by the Express Guard.

A Southern Pacific train was held up at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, by six bandits under the leadership of Dave Cutler, a notorious rustler. When the train came to a standstill, being signalled by the bandits, Guard Jennings opened fire on them and Cutler died in his tracks. The others, after making an ineffectual attempt to board the train, dispersed. A. F. Stoeger, agent of the American Brewery Company at St. Louis, jumped from the rear coach, and running east two miles built a fire on the track to flag the Sunset Limited, which was due in the neighborhood of the holdup in a few minutes. He succeeded in stopping the Limited. None of the passengers was hurt, and no money or valuables were taken, but all on board had a bad scare.

China Appeases Germany.

The Tsung-li-Yamen, or Foreign Board, has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Pechili to the effect that China, having complied with the demands made upon her by Germany, the latter undertakes to evacuate Kiao Chou Bay on a date to be fixed hereafter, receiving instead of Kioa Chou Bay the inlet Samsa, in the Province of Fokien, as a coaling station.

Slaughter on the Rails.

On the average six thousand persons are killed on the railways of this country every year, and upward of thirty thousand injured. Hundreds of employes are killed and thousands injured every year while engaged in coupling or uncoupling freight cars. The law of 1893 demanded that the roads should equip their cars with automatic couplers and air brakes. After all these years much more than half the freight cars remain without even automatic couplers, and fewer still are fitted with the brake. John K. Cowen appeared before the Inter-State Commerce Commission and requested that the time within which the roads must comply with the law be extended for five years. This looks like asking permission to kill or maim a hundred thousand persons in order that derelict roads may wear out their old equipment without the expense of fitting it with the required safety appliances.—New York Herald.

The Chinese Treaty Ports.

The best indication of the increase of foreign trade with China is found in the mercantile conditions of what are known as the "Treaty Ports." In these treaty ports there are 672 foreign firms, and there has been an increase of sixty-nine firms during the past two years. Of the total, 363 are British, thus showing that the business of these ports is still largely in the hands of the English. But while the English firms have increased only by two during the last two years, the Americans have increased by nine and the Germans by seven. There have also been fifty-seven new Japanese firms established in these ports, but French, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian are all on the decline. The total foreign population of the treaty ports is 10,855, which is an increase of about 1000 during the two years.

A Closed Incident.

So Captain Leonard A. Lovering, the officer at Fort Sheridan who kicked and prodded with his sword an obstinate private soldier, is to be "reprimanded." The penalty, to a civilian, seems rather mild, all things considered, but in reality it is by no means a light one, and the ends of justice will probably be met. An official reprimand is not easy to bear when directed at a man of high spirit, to whom reputation is a matter of immense consequence. Captain Lovering has had his lesson. It is not likely that he will offend again, and as no doubt he is a good soldier, the incident may be regarded as satisfactorily closed.—New York Times.

Rest and Relief.

A piece of machinery run by steam and overworked will become cranky, creaky, and out of gear, owing to some expansion of metal from heat and friction. Stop its work, rub and brighten and let it rest. In a short while it will be restored and will run smoothly. The human system is a machine. Too much work and worry are thrown upon it; too much of the heat of daily cares; too much of the steam of daily business. The nerves become cranky; they are restless, sleepless and twitchy, and a neuralgic condition sets in. Pain throws the machine out of gear and it needs rest and treatment to strengthen and restore. St. Jacobs Oil is the one remedy of all peculiarly adapted to a prompt and sure cure. So many have so freely testified from experience and use to its efficacy in the cure of neuralgia that it passes without saying that it surely cures. It will be a gracious surprise to many after the free use of it to find how easily pain, cares and worry may be lifted, and how smoothly the human machine goes on.

Eighteen Grandsons as Pallbearers.

Eighteen grandsons of the late William Belt, of Baltimore, Md., bore his body to the grave a few days ago. No hearse or carriages were used.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

A healthful clearness is acquired by the sallow skin washed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Was Nervous

Troubled with Her Stomach—Could Not Sleep—Hood's Cured.

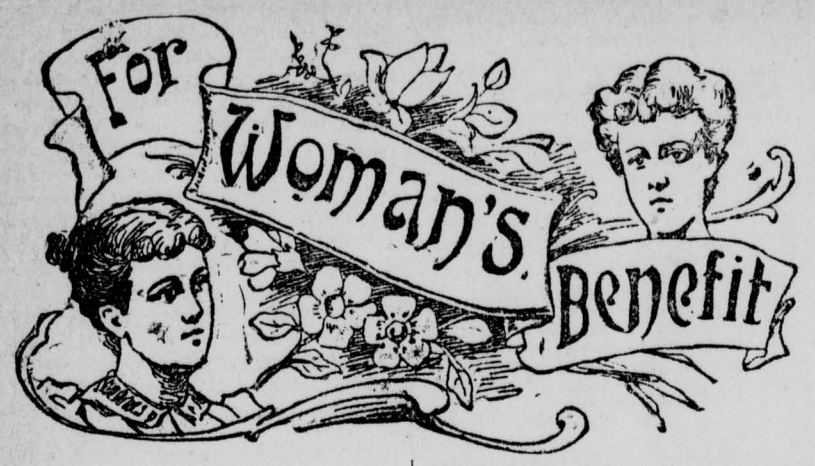
"About a year ago I was troubled with my stomach and could not eat. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. I grew very thin. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now well and strong, and owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY PETERS, 90 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the favorate cathartic.

AGENTS MONEY TALKS: $20 will be handed you daily at home. No Canvassing. Use Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.



Women of Other Days.

The fact that women had no praenomen, or personal name, until marriage sufficiently indicates what was the social status of women among the Romans, and even when through that event she acquired a personality it was only to merge it immediately in that of her husband, the name she then took being the feminine form of that borne by him. Among the Germanic races, on the contrary, the frequency of feminine names denoting war-like qualities —Brunehild, Chriemhild, Hildebrand, Mathilde (mighty battle maid), Gertrude (spear maid),—gives evidence not only of a recognition of woman's distinct personality, but of her equality with man in a sphere of action in which, in our own day, she is generally content to cede him not only pre-eminence, but exclusive dominion.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Red-Headed Dinner.

Harper's Bazar says that in a certain girls' college 20 red-haired undergraduates recently gave a "red-headed dinner." The red-haired damsels, all "strawberry blondes" of course, wore white dresses with red sashes, flowers and badges; the table decorations were red roses and red satin ribbons, with red candles and shades to match; the menu cards were red, each one bearing the design of a white horse. The soup was a puree of tomato, the fish, salmon and the dishes all followed the color as far as possible. The affair was a great success, and the following morning, by permission of the faculty, the "redheads" marched into the chapel in a body and sat in the front seats, and after prayers saluted the president and marched out again in solemn procession.

Women of Finland.

In all the walks of life open to them the women of Finland are making marked progress. In the University of Helsingfors there are now 200 women students. More than 900 women are engaged as teachers of various grades, about 1000 are employed in postoffices, railroad and telegraph bureaus and other departments of the public service, and at least 3000 are in business. Fifty-two of the 80 poorhouses have women superintendents, all of the dairies are managed by women, one of the most important industries of the country. There are 13 paper mills, seven chemical pulp factories, three straw pulp and 20 wood pulp and pasteboard factories. The number of work people employed in these factories amounts to 5000, and the total number of paper machines in the country it 46, most of them being of English make.

The Care of Furs.

"If ladies would only use a few simple preventives they could preserve their furs at home for the cold weather as well as we can in our storerooms," says a furrier. "Of course, a fur garment is better hung up than folded away in a box or trunk. First, because there is less danger of crushing and wrinkles; second, because moths can be more readily seen at their work. The best plan is to select a dark closet and have it papered all over, top and bottom, with tar paper. As its surface is sticky, it should be covered with a second coat of paper to prevent the clothes coming in direct contact with the tar. For this second coat I find newspapers as good as anything that can be used. Before hanging in this closet all garments, both fur and wool, should be carefully beaten with a slender cane. Here is the great secret of keeping furs. It is in cleaning them before they are put away. If a moth or a moth egg goes into the closet with them the damage is only partially prevented. Where only a chest or trunk, or, as is sometimes the case, only a pasteboard box is to be had, then the management is different. After the cleaning process, which is always the same, it is best for the chest, box or trunk, to be lined with tar paper, after the same manner as the closet. But where this is not practical any of the numerous moth preventives may be used; though sold under different names, their ingredients are the same. They should be carefully sewn in bags to prevent contact with the furs, as they invariably leave spots on dark colored skins."—Woman's Life.

A Woman Consul.

Probably the only woman who has ever served as a United States consul is an English lady, wife of Dr. A. J. Little, the famous explorer. In the eighties he was studying the province of Sze Chuen, which lies to the eastward of Tibet. On account of the disorderly condition of the natives he left his wife at Ichang during his frequent absences from that place.

The American consular agent was called away by severe sickness and left to visit a European physician who was further down the river at Hankow. There was some jealousy between himself and the people at the place, and the only ones in whom he had confidence were the lady and her husband.

Her husband was off exploring, and so, in order to have some one in charge of the consulate, he appointed Mrs. Little and departed. There is very little consular business in that part of China, and neither he nor any one else expected that his representative would have anything to do.

But immediately after his departure there was a series of local troubles between the literati and the American missionaries, where the consulate was called upon for aid and protection.

Mrs. Little, nothing daunted, took up the dispatch books, and, using them for models of correspondence, she wrote a series of letters to the mandarins so sharp and pointed that they promptly caused justice to be done to the evangelists of the district. She worked very hard, and what with diplomatic language, intimations that she might send for an American gunboat and timely hints that she might report the Chinese official to the legation at Pekin, with a request for their political degradation, she created almost a new age for the Christian workers of that district.

She was cordially thanked by those she aided, and afterward was congratulated by her superior and by the consul general.

Mrs. Little is a fine linguist and an able writer. She has traveled with her husband many thousand miles in the different provinces of the Mongolian empire and is said to know the land better than any other woman of our race.

Fashion Notes.

A pear-shaped turquoise at the end of a dagger pin is a fashionable hair ornament.

Aluminum paillettes are superseding those of silver, as they are lighter in weight and do not tarnish.

"Peau de gant" is a new and supple dress material which resembles peau de soie, made of wool instead of silk.

The latest diamond necklace has a flexible setting with a single row of diamonds, tied in a knot in front with loose ends.

Pointe de Venise lace in cream tint on a silk net in various widths is the trimming on many of the silk and satin evening gowns.

Plaid velvets are made into gowns for young ladies, and a little finish of kilted silk in some bright color in the plaid on the bodice is the only trimming they require.

The variety in black materials is extensive this season, and the prettiest of all are the bayadere cords in silk and wool. Black poplins and corded silks are very much worn.

Much longer coats than the little short jacket are in the ascendency of fashion, despite all the prophecies to the contrary. They are made of fur and colored cloths, handsomely braided, and are called the "pelisse coats."

Chantilly lace shawls are made into evening wraps by cutting them in the centre and draping them over a white satin cape lined with red velvet. Chantilly edging is used for the finish up the front and red ostrich feathers for the inside of the high collar.

Aigrettes, both black and white, with tiny ostrich tips, or bows of velvet with a diamond pin, are worn in the hair for evening dress; but one feather rising from a little twist of velvet is a most approved fashion. A cut steel bow with a white osprey is another novelty.

Plaid silk is combined with plain cloth in some of the new costumes, when it appears in folds, vest fronts, yokes and flounces. Three deep plaid flounces entirely covering a black silk skirt are a novelty, indeed, and this is worn with a black silk or satin bodice with plaid blouse vest and epaulets.

The truly fashionable woman this season is a brilliant object to look upon, decked out in both real and imitation jewels, for which fashion has found so many uses. They sparkle in the folds of lace, glitter in the belt around her waist, and help out the scheme of embroidery on her gowns. Her umbrella handle and lorgnettes are jeweled, and diamond pins gleam in her hair.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

50

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 3c ₽ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,335
Condensed milk, cans	138
Cream, cans	397

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@	$ 24
Firsts	21	@	22½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	20
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	20	@	21
Imitation Creamery	13	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	14	@	14½
Low grades	12	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	8¼	@	8½
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	—	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	21	@	25
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Choice	—	@	23
Southern—Choice	—	@	22
Duck eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 40
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 25
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 20
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 70	@	1 75
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 40	@	1 45
Yellow eye, 1896	1 30	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	1 27½	@	1 30
Green peas, bags	—	@	72½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₽ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Greening, ₽ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Baldwin, ₽ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Pears, Seckle, ₽ box	75	@	2 50
Vicar, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Grapes, Del., ₽ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₽ basket	7	@	11
Concord, ₽ basket	7	@	9
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl	7 50	@	9 00
Jersey, ₽ bbl	6 00	@	7 00

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₽ lb	17	@	18
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	17	@	18
Good to prime	12	@	16
Old odds	3	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb	9½	@	10
Chickens, ₽ lb	7	@	8
Roosters, ₽ lb	5½	@	6
Turkeys, ₽ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₽ pair	40	@	65
Geese, ₽ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₽ pair	10	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb	10	@	14
Spring chickens, Phila	8	@	13
Western, dry picked	8	@	8½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	7½	@	8
Long Island ducks	9	@	10
Geese, Eastern, ₽ lb	9	@	10
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 25	@	2 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	45	@	50
Straw—Long rye	50	@	52½
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	25	@	35

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	3 50
Cabbages, ₽ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Onions, white, ₽ bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Red, ₽ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Green peas, Va., ₽ basket	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₽ bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Tomatoes, ₽ carrier	1 50	@	3 50
String beans, ₽ basket	1 00	@	2 25
Squash, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl	60	@	90
Celery, ₽ doz	8	@	25
Carrots, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Beets, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Lettuce, ₽ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Pumpkins, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Kale, per bbl	25	@	30
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 10
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 30
Wheat—No. 2 Hard N. Y.	—	@	96½
No. 2 Red	—	@	98
Corn—No. 2	—	@	33½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	29½
Track mixed	27	@	28
Rye—Western	—	@	50½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¼
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.25c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	11½
Country dressed	6½	@	9½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 60
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	5 65	@	6 25
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	3 45	@	3 65
Country dressed	4	@	6

THE BUDGET FOR 1898.

An Increase of $40,928,915 Over the Estimates For the Current Year.

The book of estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year, beginning July 1 next, shows an increase of $40,928,915 over the estimates for the current fiscal year, and $21,980,108 more than the actual appropriations for the same period. The total is $462,647,885, as against $421,718,970 for the present year and an appropriation of $430,667,777. The increase is made up almost entirely of estimates for fortifications and river and harbor improvements.

Of the latter Secretary Alger says that the total appropriation is not expected, but he desires to show what the projected improvements will show when completed. It is recommended that the salaries of the three Assistant Secretaries of State be increased, the First Assistant from $4500 to $5000, and the second and third from $3500 to $4500 each.

DYNAMITE GUN KILLS 800.

General Garcia Wipes Out the Spanish Garrison at Guisa, Cuba.

The further report on the capture of Guisa, Cuba, by General Garcia, the insurgent leader, confirms the first despatch, and the report adds that the entire garrison of the town, composed of 800 men, died heroically without surrendering. Only forty-five Spanish soldiers survived, and they were made prisoners by General Garcia.

The Spanish official report describes the terrific effects of the pneumatic dynamite gun used by General Garcia. The insurgents fired seventy-two dynamite shots on the forts. Each shot wrought terrible havoc. The gun was operated at a short distance from the town. Not a house remains in Guisa. All were blown to pieces. Besides the dynamite gun the insurgents used two field pieces, six and eight pounders.

He Saved His Hat.

At Scotch weddings some years ago it used to be the custom to batter the hat of the bridegroom as he was leaving the house in which the ceremony took place. On one of those occasions a newly married couple (relatives of the bridegroom) determined to carry out the observance of this custom to the letter. The bridegroom heard them discussing their plans and dispatched a messenger to the carriage, which was waiting, with his hat some time previous to his departure. Then, donning the hat of a male relative who had ploted against him, he prepared to go out to the carriage.

No sooner had he got to the door than his hat was furiously assaulted and almost destroyed. He walked out of the house amid the laughter of the bystanders and entered the vehicle; then taking his battered hat from his head he threw it into the hands of its proper owner, exclaiming: "Hey, Mr. Dougall, there's your hat," and donned his own, amid the cheers of all present. Mr. Dougall was the unhappiest looking man in Scotland for some time after that.—London Telegraph.

The Walking Fish.

Recently very remarkable fish have been captured in this country, found many thousands of miles from their native seas.

One was caught on the Pacific coast the other day near Betterton. C. O. Warner, of Philadelphia, caught the curiosity which turned out to be a native of the Indian Ocean, and which is known the world over as the walking fish, so called because it really does have feet which it uses as a mode of locomotion. As a matter of fact, the walking fish is a ghoulish-appearing thing, for the little claw legs which are seen, two on each side of the creature, are decidedly uncanny.

How to Wash With Care.

Hard water, strong lye, or inferior laundry soap are responsible for the yellow clothes seen in many households. To wash properly, fill a tub nearly full of soft water, put the white clothes in first, wash with Ivory Soap, scald, rinse and starch. When dry, sprinkle and fold down over night and iron carefully. ELIZA R. PARKER.

A Novel Exhibit.

The Kansas farmers will exhibit at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition a carload of canceled mortgages.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Our Trade With England.

British imports for the present year will exceed the exports to America by $815,000,000.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

How the Finger Nails Grow.

The nails of two fingers never grow with the same degree of rapidity.

The nail of the middle finger grows with the greatest rapidity, and that of the thumb the least. It has been computed that the average growth of the finger nail is one thirty-second of an inch per week, or a little more than an inch and a half per year. The growth, however, depends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrition, and during periods of sickness it is retarded.

Authorities differ with regard to the equality of growth on both hands, some holding that the nails of the right hand grow faster than those of the left, but others can perceive no difference between them. According to the rate of growth stated, the average time taken for each finger nail to grow its full length is about four and a half months, and at this rate a woman of seventy would have renewed her finger nail one hundred and eighty-six times.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For asthma, bronchitis, croup, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and so safe as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

A FORTUNE IN GOLD MINING FOR 50 CTS.
300,000 SHARES OF STOCK ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY.

THE COMSTOCK PREFERRED GOLD-MINING CO., of Spokane, Wash.

INCORPORATED. ∴ ∴ ∴ CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.

The largest fortunes have been made by small investments in legitimate GOLD MINING. It costs but 50 cents to become a stockholder in one of the largest mining corporationsin the North west. The stockholders of this company have set aside 2,500,000 shares of their stock to be sold (if sold quickly) at 50 cents per BLOCK OF 10 SHARES; and to induce quick sales first purchasers will receive FREE additional shares as follows: To the first applicant from any State 5000 shares. 1st 100 purchasers 1000 shares each; 2d 100 purchasers 500 shares each; 3d 100 purchasers 250 shares each; 4th 100 purchasers 100 shares each; 5th 100 purchasers 75 shares each; 6th 100 purchasers 50 shares each; 7th 100 purchasers 25 shares each. EVERY PERSON WILL RECEIVE AT LEAST 10 SHARES. The order of purchases decided by post-mark on letter, so all stand equal chance for large blocks, regardless of residence. This notice appears but once and in all papers same issue. This company's interests are in NINE GOLD MINES, anyone of which ought to develop a BONANZA, and if so, your stock will be worth from $100 to $10,000. All mines have excellent showing of gold on surface and it is desired to immediately develop. These mines ought to pay dividends in few months. Working of mines paid for out of sales of treasury stock. EACH 50 CENTS ENTITLES YOU TO 10 SHARES AND A CHANCE FOR LARGE BLOCKS AS ABOVE. Stock sent by return mail. Stick 5 dimes to letter; if larger amount send P. O. money order. Write name and address plainly for record. Enquire of Secretary of State or any Bank here of our responsibility. **COMSTOCK PREFERRED GOLD-MINING CO., 521 & 522 Rookery, Spokane, Wash.**

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

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SAPOLIO

Court Notes.

Court convened on Monday afternoon of last week with Judges Bailey and Rogers on the bench. The following miscellaneous business was transacted:

Jas. O. Heaton and W. F. D. Noble, executors of John Noble, deceased, made their return of the sale of real estate. Property sold to W. F. D. Noble for $325; confirmed nisi.

The inventory of the real estate of Samuel Wiser, late of Tell township, was approved.

The sale of the real estate of Benjamin Heffner, late of Walker township, was continued. The administrators are authorized to sell at either public or private sale.

The return of J. M. Blair, trustee to sell the real estate of James Gifford, late of Tell township, was confirmed nisi. Tract No. 1 sold to James H. Speer for $1800 and No. 3 to John P. McMath for $25.

The sale of the real estate of Samuel Isenberg, late of Shirley township, was continued until next term.

J. W. Beck was appointed guardian of the minor children of Jerry Beck, late of Warriorsmark township.

Jacob Haffly, executor of Jacob Householder, late of Grantsville, was authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

The report of J. C. Jackson, Esq., auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of S. T. Brown, administrator of N. C. Decker, late of Huntingdon, was read and confirmed nisi.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of James Franks, late of Jackson township, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to Joseph Huston for $713.

Harriet H. McDonald was appointed guardian of Bessie L. McFarland, a minor child of Wm. H. McFarland, late of Bangkok, Siam.

The report of Charles G. Brown, Esq., auditor appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Shultz, administrator of David H. Shultz, was confirmed nisi.

The return to the order to sell real estate of Emanuel Kauffman, late of Menno township, Mifflin county, was confirmed nisi. The property, which is in Shirley township, was sold to Jacob Yoder for $920.

R. W. Williamson .Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Wm. H. Stonebraker and Elizabeth Gorsuch, executors of Isaac Gorsuch, deceased.

The return to the order to sell real estate of Porter W. McPherran, late of Spruce Creek, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to Mrs. Agnes Hazlett for $1080.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Henry Penrose, late of Birmingham, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to Wm. Schofield for $250.

J. H. Mattern was appointed guardian of Viola, Laura and Virgie Beck, minor children of John Beck, late of Warriorsmark township.

The inventory of the real estate of Isaac Rudy, late of Logan township, was confirmed nisi.

An inquest was awarded to make partition of the lands of Sarah Weston, late of Warriorsmark township.

The order to sell the real estate of Jacob Switzer, late of Warriorsmark township, was continued until next term and terms of sale changed.

The report of W. B. Simpson, auditor appointed to distribute balance in the hands of Samuel Ralston, administrator of C. Mumberg, late of Warriorsmark, was confirmed nisi.

Richard W. Williamson, administrator of Philip Holler, late of Brady township, was authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

Writ of partition of the real estate of Julian Green, late of Saltillo. Continued to February term.

The report of Richard W. Williamson, auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of H. M. Corbin, administrator of Isaiah Reynolds, late of Cass township, was confirmed nisi.

The return of J. W. Bigelow and H. E. Haffley, appraisers on the estate of Israel L. Bigelow, late of Jackson township, was confirmed.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Geo. W. Cohill, late of Saltillo, was confirmed. Property sold as follows: No. 1, to Margaret Cohill for $625; No. 2, to Asher M. Drake for $1800.

A rule was awarded to show cause why the order of sale of the estate of Elisha Fields, late of Mount Union, should not be continued.

The sale of the real estate of Robert Todd, late of Petersburg, was continued until February term. The administratrix is authorized to sell at either private or public sale.

The report of Thos. F. Bailey, Esq., auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Geo. W. Bowman, administrator of Elmer D. Bowman, was confirmed nisi.

A rule was awarded to show cause why R. W. Hudson, guardian of Harry E. Fink, should not file his account, returnable at argument court.

H. L. Nicholson was appointed trustee of Caroline Cohn, vice David Gansman, resigned. Bond in $12,000 approved.

Subpoenas in divorce were awarded in the following cases: Louis Wheeler, vs. Fannie Wheeler; John Laird, vs. Mary E. Laird; and Levi Benson, vs. Emma J. Benson.

Samuel Ralston, assignee of S. F. Krider. Order of sale continued until next term.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Joseph W. Fogal by his assignees was confirmed nisi.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of John S. Warfel, of Henderson township, by his assignee, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to Samuel I. Spyker for $15, subject to a mortgage of $1390.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of James Stell, of Mill Creek, by his assignee, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to Benjamin O'Connor for $425.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Alfred Simons, of Mount Union, by his assignee, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to W. G. Ewing for $291.

J. C. Jackson, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John R. Flenner, assignee of the H. H. Lane Manufacturing Co.

Order to view and lay out a public road in Barree township, from a point near William McAlevy's to a point on road leading from Neff's Mills to Monroe Furnace. Report read and confirmed and road ordered to be opened.

Order to view and lay out a private road in Carbon township on petition of J. Roche. Report approved and road ordered to be opened.

The report of viewers to change the route of the river road in Hopewell township was confirmed absolutely.

The report of the viewers to inspect the new county bridge in Porter township was awarded.

The report of the viewers to vacate road in Porter township from James Houseman's to Godfred Weber's, and to supply so much of a new road as is necessary, was approved.

S. A. Cresswell was appointed tax collector for Petersburg, vice T. J. Whittaker, deceased.

Report of R. A. Zentmyer and B. S. Rumberger, viewers of public road in West township, vacating part of same and substituting new road therefor. Report approved and road ordered to be opened.

An amended statement was filed in the action of Wilson Savits, vs. William Speck.

E. H. Green, vs. J. Miles Green. Petition to open judgment. Rule awarded, returnable next Monday.

An inquest was awarded to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Rebecca B. Campbell. Inquest to be held by Judge Rogers next Monday afternoon.

Samuel I. Snyker, Esq., was appointed auditor to audit the annual accounts of the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder.

Isaac Taylor, vs. M. M. McNeil and F. Rosenberg. Amendment of record filed.

John C. Moser, of Huntingdon, was appointed tip staff in place of Ira Jenkins, deceased.

The following cases were laid before the grand jury:

Com. vs. Walter Budge. F. and B. A true bill.

Com. vs. Joseph Shingler. Adultery and bastardy. A true bill.

Com. vs. Thomas Robinson. Shooting at a person with intent, etc. A true bill.

Com. vs. Charles Donley. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. A true bill.

Com. vs. William Goodman. F. and B. A true bill.

Com. vs. Milton Foster. F. and B. A true bill. Defendant pleads guilty.

Com. vs. A. L. Burns. Assault with intent to ravish. A true bill.

Com. vs. A. L. Burns. Furnishing liquor to minors. A true bill.

Com. vs. Chas. M. Van Hooser. Adultery. A true bill.

Com. vs. Charles Waldner. Shooting with intent to murder. A true bill.

Com. vs. Emma Dean and Olie White. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. F. P. Hamilton. Assault. Not a true bill and A. B. Donelson, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Donelson. Assault and battery. Not a true bill and F. P. Hamilton, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Emma Rine. Assault and battery. Not a true bill and Horace Gratz, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Christ Donaldson. F. and B. A true bill.

Com. vs. Adam Gladfelter. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. A true bill.

Com. vs. Albert Reilly. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. A true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Sprankle. Ill treating a horse. A true bill.

Wm. H. Work, of Porter township, was appointed foreman of the grand jury. C. M. Brown was appointed constable to wait on the grand jury. J. H. Carrigan and James Gabert were appointed constables to wait on petit jurors. Forty-six constables' returns were filed.

Adam Gladfelter, of near Fort Littleton, Fulton county, charged with stealing a cow from 'Squire Jones, of Robertsdale, was acquitted. Defendant claimed that he found a Winchester rifle in a hollow log and that he afterwards traded it to a stranger for the cow. The jury believed this Aesop fable and Gladfelter is glad they did.

Thomas Robison, of Stone Creek, who shot William Cozzens in the arm with a rifle ball while the latter was at work in the P. R. R. tower east of Huntingdon, was acquitted. Tom's defence was that he shot at a rabbit The costs were divided between George Sharrer, the prosecutor, and the defendant.

Charles Waldren was convicted of shooting at Sidney Isett, with intent, etc.

William Sprankle, in August last, hired a horse from Jos. Strouse, liveryman, of this place, saying he wanted to go to Donation. Instead of going to Donation, he drove the horse to State College, and abused it in a shameful manner, large welts being upon its body. Returning to Huntingdon at night, he stood the horse near Gahagan's blacksmith shop, where it remained a long time without food or water until the neighbors called attention to it, and Mr. Strouse was notified. A search was made for Sprankle and he was found with a gang of train jumpers who had been arrested and taken to Hollidaysburg jail. He was brought here, tried, convicted and sent to jail four months. It is hoped this will be a warning to others who ill treat horses, as the penalty of the law will be imposed upon all who are unmerciful to the dumb creatures.

H. S. Lang, vs. John Kyper. Appeal. Verdict for plaintiff for $34.49, defendant not appearing.

William McNerlin, vs. A. B. Gillam. Appeal. Plaintiff sued to recover for one hundred and five railroad ties he said he delivered to defendant at Mapleton, but defendant had no record of them and the court directed jury to find for defendant.

SENTENCES.

A. L. Burns; furnishing liquor to minors. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, fine of $20, and imprisonment in jail 20 days.

Chas. Donley plead guilty to larceny, sentenced to pay costs, restore the goods, $10 fine and 6 months in jail.

Charles Waldner, convicted of shooting with intent to murder. Sentenced to pay the costs, pay $10 fine, and imprisonment in western penitentiary one year and nine months.

Albert Reilly, convicted of larceny. Sentenced to pay costs, $5 fine, and imprisonment in county jail six months.

William Sprankle, for ill treating a horse, sentenced to pay costs, $5 fine, and imprisonment in jail four months.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Will Issue Clerical Orders for 1898.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the issue of clerical orders will be continued for 1898 on the same lines as in effect at present.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 20, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen, to be made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

School Reports.

Following is the report of Calvin shool for first month, ending Nov. 1, 1897:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	9	17	26
Average attendance	8	15	23
Per cent. of "	95	89	92

The following named pupils were perfect in attendance during the month: Chloe Wright, Doris Glasgow, Emma Steel, Ida Steel, John Coder and Zillah Steele.

Second month, ending Tuesday, Dec. 7, '97:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	10	17	27
Average attendance	9	15	24
Per cent. of "	90	91	91

The following named pupils were perfect in attendance during the month: Emma Steel, Ida Steel, Chloe Wright and John Coder.

EMMA GLASGOW, teacher.

The following is the report of Railroad school for month ending December 7, 1897:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	18	17	35
Average attendance	13	14	27
Per cent. of "	80	84	82

The following pupils missed no time: Agnes Grove, Olive Coder, Sarah Walls, Alice Hardy, Elbe Coder, Lloyd Robley, Robert Anderson, Samuel Anderson. Visitors, 8.

BERTHA CODER, teacher.

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